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DICTIONARY

OF

QUOTATIONS,

IN MOST FREQUENT USE.

TAKEN FROM THE

GREEK,



FRENCH,

LATIN,

SPANISH,

AND

ITALIAN LANGUAGES;

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS HISTORICAL AND IDIOMATIC.

Quis expedit vit psittaco suum χαίρε. PERSIUS.

LONDON:

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1797.



PREFACE.

AT one Period of our literary History an Attempt to form "A Dictionary of Quotations" would have been fruitless, if not impracticable. When *Memory*, and not *Taste*, was consulted in citing Passages from ancient Authors, no compilation, however voluminous, could have been adequate or useful. But at present whether we refer to miscellaneous Reading, or to Conversation, little remains of those tedious and frequent Quotations which "*larded the Leanness*" of our earlier Writers, and were even deemed necessary in colloquial Inter-course.

"One Cause why the learned Languages have sunk into Disrepute of late Years," says the judicious Writer on the present State of Literature in England, "has been the Disuse of Quotations from them by our most esteemed modern Authors. In the Time of James the First, and for a long Space afterwards, the Affectation of quoting from Latin and Greek Writers was carried to a most ridiculous Extreme, commonly one Part of a Sentence being in English and the Remainder in Language few Readers could understand.—At present we are deviating to the opposite point, and the Classics are supplanted by Quotations from our own Poets, or by French Phrases. This conveys an Idea to many, that the learned

"Lan-

“ Languages are of little or no Value ; and therefore Numbers of young Persons who have received their Education at the Grammar School, after they have quitted it, abandon all they have learned there.”

The Quotations from other Languages, which we either hear or read, are now comparatively few. These, if we except some classic Flowers, culled and retained from the Poets of the Augustan Age, are chiefly made up of technical Phrases, and of those Apothegms, the Pith and Point of which are not easily transferred into another Language. These, on a Review, are so far from being numerous that it is more a Matter of Surprise that they should not before have been alphabetically arranged, than that it should now for the first Time be attempted.

The Quotations from the living Languages will be found comparatively few in Number. This Disparity arises solely from Usage, and not from the Choice of the Compiler. We adopt with some Degree of Veneration those Axioms which the Lapse of Ages has consecrated. The Shrewdness of contemporary Writers excites more Jealousy, and their Maxims meet a more difficult Adoption. We find few Instances in Fact of strong Expressions or Observations on human Life or Manners, where the Phrases of the English Language do not equal in Terseness and in Truth whatever may be borrowed from any of our Contemporaries.

If

PREFACE.

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If it had been the Aim of the Compiler to have made a large Book, his Task might easily have been effected.—His Object was of a more limited Nature. He has for some Years looked into every Publication political or miscellaneous, and he trusts that his Diligence has been such as to miss but few of the Quotations which are most popular, or of the Phrases most necessary to be understood. The Readers of Newspapers in particular, will find, on Reference, nearly all those “*Mots d’Usage*,” with which those who know but little affect to impose on those who have learned something less.

For the Convenience of the Reader some of the Law Phrases, which every Day occur, are given. In these Articles the Compiler does not affect to be *technical*. To satisfy the Lawyer he must have been more diffuse. To the general Reader he trusts that his brief Definitions will convey all that may be deemed necessary.

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INDEX TO THE ABBREVIATIONS.

GR. *Greek.*
LAT. *Latin.*
SP. *Spanish.*
ITAL. *Italian.*
FR. *French.*
FR. PROV. *French Proverb.*
HOR. *Horace.*
JUV. *Juvenal.*
CLAUD. *Claudian.*
LUC. *Lucan.*
TAC. *Tacitus.*
CIC. *Cicero.*
SEN. *Seneca.*
VIRG. *Virgil.*
LAB. *Laberius.*
OV. *Ovid.*
LUCRET. *Lucretius, &c.*

N. B. The Passages in inverted Commas, after each Quotation, are in general a close, if not a literal Translation. What follows is a more diffuse Explanation of its Bearing and Application than a mere Translation could possibly convey.

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A DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS, &c. &c.

Ab alio expectes, alteri quod feceris. Lat. LATINUS.—"You may expect from another person, that which you have done to another."—Your conduct to others shall form the measure of your own expectations.

Ab inconvenienti. Lat. Phrase.—"From the inconvenience."—*Argumentum ab inconvenienti*—An argument to shew that the result of a proposed measure will prove inconvenient or unsuited to circumstances.

Ab initio. Lat. Phrase.—"From the beginning." His proceedings were ill-founded *ab initio*.

A bon chien il ne vient jamais un bon os: French Proverb.—"A good bone does not always come to a good dog."—Merit does not always meet its due reward:

Ab ovo jusque ad mala. Lat. Phrase.—"From the eggs to the apples."—From the beginning to the end of the entertainment. These were the first and last articles served up at a Roman feast.

Ab urbe condita. Lat.—"From the building of the city."—In general thus abridged, A. U. C. in the chronology of the Romans.

Absentem lædit cum ebrio qui litigat. Lat. SYRUS.—"He hurts the absent who quarrels with a drunken man."—You should consider your adversary as absent when his senses are departed.

A causa persa parole assai. Ital. Prov.—"When the cause is lost there is enough of words."—Do not discuss that which is already decided.

Actus Dei nemini facit injuriam. Law MAX.—"No one shall be injured through the act of God."—

As if a house be set on fire by lightning, the tenant shall not be responsible for the damage.

Ad calamitatem quilibet rumor valet. Lat.—“Any rumour is sufficient against calamity.”—When a man is distressed a breath may complete his ruin.

Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Of so much value is it to be accustomed in our tender years.”—Such are the advantages of an early education.

Adhuc sub iudice lis est. Lat.—“The contest is still before the judge.”—The affair is not yet decided.

Adieu la voiture adieu la boutique. French Proverb.—“Farewell the carriage and farewell the shop.”—The affair is all over.

Ad Kalendas Græcas. Lat.—“At the Greek Kalends.”—The Kalends formed a division of the Roman month, which had no place in the Greek reckoning of time. The phrase was therefore used by the former to denote that the thing could never happen.

Ad libitum. Lat.—“At pleasure.”—In Music it is used to signify those ornamental graces which are left to the taste of the performer.

Ad populum phaleras, ego te intus & in cute novi. Latin. JUVENAL.—“Away with those trappings to the vulgar, I know thee both inwardly and outwardly.”—I know the man too well to be deceived by appearances.

Ad referendum. Lat.—“To be further considered.”—A diplomatic phrase borrowed from the Estates of Holland, and now used proverbially to imply a slowness of deliberation and decision.

Ad valorem. Lat.—“According to the value.”

Ægroto dum anima est spes est. Lat. CICERO.—“Whilst life remains to a sick man there is hope.”—

hope."—This has passed as a proverb into our own language.

———*Æqua lege necessitas*

Sortitur insignes & imos.

Lat. HORACE.

"Necessity by an equal law selects the highest and the lowest."—No rank can shield us from the impartiality of death or fate.

———*Æqua tellus*

Pauperi recluditur regumque pueris. Lat. HOR.

"The earth opens equally for the poor man and the prince."—The sentiment is precisely similar with that of the preceding quotation.

———*Æquam memento rebus in arduis*

Servare mentem.

Lat. HORACE.

"Remember to preserve an equal mind in arduous affairs."—Æquanimity is the best support under difficulties.

———*Æquum est*

Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus. Lat. HOR.

"The man who asks pardon for his faults should grant the same."—Our charities and indulgencies should be mutual.

Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit

Nos nequiores, mox daturos

Progeniem vitiosorem.

Lat. HORACE.

"The age of our fathers, which was worse than that of our ancestors, produced us who are shortly to raise a progeny even more vicious than ourselves."—This is a common-place frequently resorted to by those who wish to prove, that the manners of every age are worse than those of the preceding.

Affirmativum. Lat.—"In the affirmative."

A fortiori. Lat.—"With stronger reason."—If a weak man be dangerous it follows *a fortiori* that a weak and bad man must be more dangerous.

A grands frais. French Phrase.—"At great expence."—Sumptuously.

A I———A L

Aide toi le ciel t'aidera. French. FONTAINE.—

“Help yourself and heaven will help you.”—
Depend rather on your exertions than your prayers.—The allusion is to the waggoner in Æliop who when his waggon was overturned in a ditch prayed stoutly for the aid of Hercules.

Adjustez vos flûtes. French.—“Make your flutes agree.”—Settle your differences by yourselves.

A la bonne heure. French.—“At a good hour.”—
This comes nappily—it is well timed.

A la mode. French.—“According to the fashion.”

A l'extinction de la chandelle. French.—“To the extinguishing of the candle.”—To the last extremity.—It is also used to enote a sale by “inch of candle.”

Alibi. Latin.—“Elsewhere.”—Law term for a defence where the culprit aims to prove his absence at the time and from the place where the crime was committed.

Aliena negotia curo, excussus propriis. Lat. HORACE.
“I attend to other mens business having lost my own.”—The quotation is used to mark an idle obtruder.

Al molino ed alla sposa

Sempre manca qualche cosa. Prov. Italian.

“A mill and a woman are always in want of something.”

A l'improviste. French.—“Unawares.”—At an opportunity not foreseen.

A l'impossible nul est tenu. French.—“No man is bound to perform an impossibility.”

Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus. Lat. HORACE.
“Sometimes even the good Homer nods.”—The greatest genius has its weakness and its failures.

Aliquis non debet esse judex in propria causa. Lat.
Law Maxim.—“No man should be a judge in his own cause.”

Alta

A L———A M

Alta sedent civilis vulnera dextra. Lat.—“The wounds of civil war are deeply felt.”—Its evils are more severe and immediate than what follow from hostilities with a foreign enemy.

Alium filere quod valeas primus file. Lat. SENECA.
“To make another person hold his tongue be you first silent.”—Do not irritate an idle dispute by fruitless perseverance.

Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est. Lat. TERENCE.—“The falling out of lovers is the renewal of love.”—The disputes of lovers generally end in a warm reconciliation.

Ame de boue. Fr.—“A soul of mud.”—A debased creature.

A mensa & thoro. Lat.—“From bed and board.”

A merveille.—“To a wonder.”—Rarely. He executed his part *a merveille*.

Amicum ita habeas posse ut fieri hunc inimicum scias. Lat. LABERIUS. “Be on such terms with your friend as if you knew that he may one day become your enemy.”

Amici vitium ni feras prodis tuum. Lat. SYRUS.—“Unless you bear with the faults of a friend you betray your own.”—If you do not concede a little, you disclose your own want of temper or of friendship.

Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur. Lat. ENNIUS.
“A sure friend is tried in doubtful matters.”—It is only in situations of hazard that we can prove the sincerity of friendship.

Amicus curiæ. Lat.—“A friend of the court.”—This appellation is given in Courts of Law to the person who gives his advice or opinion, when not immediately concerned in the cause.

Amicus usque ad aras.—“A friend even to the altar.”

A M———A P

altar."—One who will sustain his friendship even to the last extremity.

A moitié de moitié.—"From half to half."—By halves.

Amoto quæramus seria ludo. Lat. HORACE.—
"Setting raillery aside let us now become serious.

Anglicè.—"In English."—According to the English fashion.

Animal implumis, bipes. Lat.—"An animal without feathers and walking on two legs."—This was PLATO's celebrated definition of a man, which was so successfully ridiculed by DIOGENES, who brought a *plucked cock* into the school, and scornfully asked "if that was PLATO's man."

Anno domini. Lat.—"In the year of our Lord."

Annus mirabilis. Lat.—"The wonderful year."—
The year of wonders.

Ante tubam trepidat. Lat.—"He trembles before the trumpet or charge is sounded."—His fears anticipate the danger.

Aperte mala cum est mulier, tum demum est bona. Lat. Prov.—"When a woman is openly bad, she then is at the best."—Her avowal is preferable to her hypocrisy.

Aperto vivere voto. Lat. HORACE.—"To live with every wish expressed."—This half line denoting the value of a certain frankness of demeanour has been adopted as their motto, by the Earls of AYLESFORD.

Apparent vari nantes in gurgite vasto. Lat. VIRGIL.—"They appear thinly scattered and swimming in the vast deep."—This phrase originally used to describe the mariners surviving a shipwreck, is now critically applied to a work where the few thoughts of value are nearly whelmed in a mass of baser matter.

A pos-

A P———A R

A posteriori.—Lat.—“ From the latter.”

A priori.—“ From the former—in the first instance.”
Phrases which are used in logical argument to denote a reference to its different stages.

A propos. Fr.—“ To the purpose—seasonably.”—
It has struck me *apropos*.

Aqua fortis.—“ Strong water.”—*Aqua regia*.—
“ Royal water.” Two chymical preparations well known for their solution of metals. The latter is so called because it will dissolve gold which has been termed a royal metal.

Aquila non mangia mosche.—Prov. Ital.—“ An eagle does not feed upon flies.”—A great mind does not stoop to low pursuits.

Araneorum telas texere. Lat.—“ To weave a spider's web.”—Metaphorically taken—to maintain a fruitless argument.

Arbore dejecta quivis ligna colligit. Lat. JUVENAL.
“ When the tree is thrown down any person may gather the wood.”—It is in the power of the meanest to triumph over fallen greatness.

Arcum intensio frangit, animum remissio. Lat. SYRUS.—“ Straining breaks the bow, and relaxation the mind.”—Our proverb has it, that the bow which is always bent must break. This maxim properly adds, that the mind will in time lose its powers unless they are called into occasional activity.

A rez de chaussee. Fr.—“ Even with the ground.”

Argent comptant. Fr.—“ Ready money.”—For immediate payment.

Argilla quidvis imitaberis uda. Lat. HORACE.—
“ You will easily model any thing from the moist clay.”—This is one of the numerous apothegms which insist on the advantage of early impressions.

Argumentum ad hominem. Lat.—“ An argument to
B 4 the

A R——A U

the man."—An argument which derives its strength from its personal application.

Argumentum baculinum.—"The argument of the staff."—Club law. Conviction *per force*.

Arma tenenti omnia dat, qui justa negat. Lat.—"He grants every thing who denies what is just to those who have arms in their hands."—A successful combatant will not be content with his naked right but will insist on something more.

Ars est celare artem. Lat.—"The art is to conceal the art."—In every practical science, as in painting or acting, for instance, the greatest effort of the artist is to conceal from the spectator the means by which the effect is produced.

Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum. Lat. CLAUDIAN.—"Nothing is more harsh than a low man raised to a certain height."—This is sufficiently illustrated by our homely phrase, "set a beggar on horseback, &c."

Aspettare e non venire
Stare in letto, e non dormire
Servire e non gradire
Son tre cose, da far morire. Ital. Prov.
 "To expect one who does not come—to lie a-bed and not to sleep—to serve and not to please, are three things enough to kill a man."

Assumpsit. Law Term.—"He assumed—he took upon him to pay."—An action on a verbal promise.

Astra castra numen lumen. Lat.—"The stars my camp, the Deity my light."—This quibble, for such it is, in the original, is taken as the motto of Lord BALCARRAS.

A tort & a travers. Fr.—"At wrong and across." At random.

Au bout de compte.—"At the end of the account." After all.

Audacter

A U———A V

Audaacter & sincerè. Lat.—“Boldly and sincerely.”
Motto of Lord CLARE.

*Aude aliquid brevibus gyris & carcere dignum
Si vis esse aliquis—virtus laudatur & alget.*

JUVENAL.

“Dare to do something worthy of transportation and imprisonment if you mean to be of consequence. Virtue is praised but freezes.”—This is applied to the success of intrepid villainy, whilst Virtue finds only a cold approbation.

Audendo magnus tegitur timor. Lat. LUCAN.—

“Fear is often concealed by a shew of daring.”
The coward blusters to disguise his terrors.

Audentes fortuna juvat. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Fortune assists the bold.”—Intrepidity will generally ensure success.

Audi alteram partem. Lat. Prov.—“Hear the other party.”—Listen to what is said on both sides and then judge impartially.

Audita querela. Law Phrase.—“The complaint being heard.”—A writ issuing to relieve a party from an unjust judgment or execution.

Aviendo pregonado vino, venden vinagre. Sp. Prov.

“After having cried up their wine, they sell us vinegar.”—This proverb is strongly applicable to those who having pre-excited attention, are the more ridiculous from their falling off in performance.

A vinculo matrimonii. Lat.—“From the chain or tie of marriage.”

Avito virescit honore. Lat.—“He flourishes with hereditary honours.”—With honours transmitted from his ancestry. The motto of Lord CARDIFF.

Aula Regis. Lat.—“The King’s Court.”—A court which accompanied the king wherever he travelled. This was the original of the present Court of King’s Bench.

A vos-

A V———B E

A vostra salute. Ital.—“ To your health.”

Aut amat aut odit mulier, nil est tertium. Lat. SYRUS.—“ A woman either loves or hates ; there is no medium.”—Her passions are ever in extremes.

Autant en emporte le vent. Fr.—“ So much the wind carries away.”—This is all idle talk.

Aut Cæsar aut nullus. Lat.—“ He will be CÆSAR or nobody.”—He will either reach the first station or not exist.

B.

Bellum internecinum. Lat.—“ A war of mutual destruction.”—A war to be continued until one or the other of the contending parties be ruined or exterminated.

Bellum lethale. Lat.—“ A deadly war.”—The sense is nearly similar with that of the preceding phrase.

Bellum par rursus. Lat. TERENCE.—“ A war and again a peace.”—Alternate warfare and reconciliation—applied by the author to the contests between lovers.

Beneficia dare qui nescit, injuste petit. Lat. Prov.—“ He who knows not how to confer a kindness, must ask for one unjustly.”

Beneficium accipere libertatem vendere est. Lat. LABERIUS.—“ To receive a benefit is to sell your liberty.”—This is a phrase very often used, it is however but partially and circumstantially just. The sense of obligation is however not rarely a painful tie upon the feeling mind.

Benigno numine.—“ By the favour of providence.” This is the motto of the first founder of the house of CHATHAM.

Benignus etiam dandi causam cogitat. Lat. Prov.—“ Even the benevolent man reflects on the cause of

of giving."—There is but little merit in inconsiderate bounty.

Ben vengas si vengas solo. Spanish Prov.—“Thou comest well, if thou comest alone.”—Spoken of a misfortune.

Bis dat qui cito dat. Lat. Prov.—“He gives twice who gives soon.”—A promptitude in giving heightens a favour which may be depreciated by delay.

Bis est gratum quod opus est si ultro offeras. Lat. Prov.—“That which is necessary is doubly grateful if you offer it of your own accord.”—Spontaneous bounty is ever most acceptable.

Bis peccare in bello non licet. Lat. Prov.—“It is not permitted to err twice in war.”—In hostile operations an error is to be considered as irretrievable.

Bis vincit qui vincit in victoria. Lat. Prov.—“He conquers twice who conquers in victory.”—He conquers his enemy by his valour, and subdues himself by his moderation.

Boetum in crasso jurares aëre natum. Lat. HORACE.
“You would swear that he was born in the thick air of the Bœotians.”—The people of the Greek province of Bœotia were proverbially remarkable for their stupidity.

Bon avocat, mauvais voisin. Fr. Prov.—“A good lawyer is a bad neighbour.”—One of the popular satires on the professors of the law.

Bon grè mal grè. French.—“With a good or ill grace.”—Whether the party wills it or not.

Boni pastoris est tondere pecus non deglubere. Lat. SÆTONIUS.—“It is the part of a good shepherd to shear his flock but not to flea them.” This is a political maxim now grown out of use. The best minister at present is the man who can extort the most money, not he who imposes the least burdens on the people.

Bon

B O ——— C A

Bon jour, bonne œuvre. Fr.—“A good day, a good work.”—This corresponds with the English proverb—“The better day, the better deed.”

Bona fide. Lat.—“In good faith.”—Actually, in reality.

Bonne bouche.—“A nice morsel—A delicate bit.”—Something reserved as a gratification.

Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio. Lat.—“I labour to be short, and I become obscure.”—A phrase applied to authors, who, aiming at terse brevity, leave so much unexplained as to become obscure to their readers.

C.

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. JUVENAL.
Lat.—“The empty traveller will sing before the robber.”—If poverty has its inconveniences, it has also its independence and security.

Capias. Law Lat.—“You may take.”—A writ to authorize the capture or taking of the defendant.—It is divided into two sorts, viz.

Capias ad respondendum.—“You take to answer.”—A writ issuing to take the defendant for the purpose of making him answerable to the plaintiff; and

Capias ad satisfaciendum.—“You take to satisfy.”—A writ of execution after judgment, empowering the officer to take and detain the body of the defendant until satisfaction be made to the plaintiff.

Caret periculo qui etiam tutus cavet. Lat. SYRUS.—“He is most free from danger, who, even when safe, is on his guard.”—A proverb which very happily illustrates the advantages arising from vigilance.

Carpe diem quam minime credula postero. Lat. HOR.
“Enjoy the present day, as distrusting that which

which is to follow."—This is one of the maxims of the *Epicurean* school, which recommended incidentally, but no doubt unwisely, the immediate enjoyment of sensual pleasures in preference to remote speculation.

Carte blanche.—"A blank sheet of paper."—To give *carte blanche*, is when one party is so far reduced as to sign his name to a blank paper, and to leave the other to prescribe the conditions. It imports of course "an unconditional submission."

Cassis tutissima virtus. Lat. HORACE.—"Virtue is the safest shield."—This is adopted as the motto of Lord CHOLMONDELEY.

Casus quem sæpe transit aliquando invenit. Lat. Prov. "Him whom the chance frequently passes over, it at some time finds."—The continuance of good fortune forms no ground of ultimate security. "The pitcher may go often to the well," &c.

Caveat emptor. Lat.—"Let the buyer beware."—Let the person concerned be on his guard.

Cavendo tutus. Lat.—"Safe by caution."—The motto of the house of CAVENDISH.

Cedant arma togæ. Lat.—"Let arms yield to the gown."—The power of eloquence is sometimes superior to military force.

Cede Deo. Lat. VIRGIL.—"Yield to Providence."—Submit where all opposition must be vain.

Cede repugnantibus, cedendo victor abibis. Lat. OVID. "Yield to the opposer, by yielding you will obtain the victory."—There are circumstances under which a prudent concession is equal to an advantage gained over your opponent.

Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Græci.—"Yield ye Roman, and yield ye Greek writers."—Yield

C E ————— C H

to a competitor who outweighs you all.—This is a quotation generally employed in an ironical sense.

Certiorari. Law Latin.—“To be made more certain.”—A writ issuing to order a record, or a cause to be brought before a superior court.

C'est fait de lui. Fr. Phrase.—“It is all over with him.”—He is a ruined man.

C'est là le diable. Fr. Phrase.—“There is the devil.”—There lies the whole difficulty.

C'est le pere aux ecus. Fr. Phrase.—“He is the father of the crowns.”—He is the monied man.

C'est pour l'achever de peindre. Fr. Phrase.—“This is to finish his picture.”—This is to complete his ruin.

C'est un sot a vingt-quatre carats. Fr. Phrase.—“He is a fool of twenty-four carats.”—His folly is absolutely without any alloy.

C'est une bague au doigt. Fr. Phrase. “It is a ring on your finger.”—It is as good as ready money.

C'est une autre chose. Fr. Phrase.—“It is quite a different thing.”—The facts completely differ from your statement.

Chacun a son gout. Fr. Phrase.—“Every man to his taste.”—A proverbial remark in every language, on the prevailing diversity of choice and opinion.

Chaque oiseau trouve son nid beau. Fr. Phrase.—“Every bird thinks his own nest handsome.”—We are all most inclined to commend that which is our own.

Chat echaudè craint l'eau froide. Fr. Prov.—“A scalded cat dreads cold water.”—This is a saying rather more pregnant than the English—“A burnt child dreads the fire.”

Che fara fara. Prov. Ital.—“What will be, will be.”—This proverb, which favours so strongly
of

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of the doctrine of *fatalism*, has, for some unknown reason, been chosen as the motto of the house of BEDFORD.

Chef d'œuvre. Fr.—“ A master-piece.”—An unrivalled performance.

Chevalier d'industrie. Fr.—“ A knight of industry.”—A man who lives by ingenious and persevering fraud.

Citius venit periculum cum contemnitur. Lat. LABERIUS.—“ The danger arrives the sooner which is despised.”—The false contempt of an enemy naturally leads to insecurity.

Clausum fregit. Law Lat.—“ He broke through the enclosure.”—A name given by a fiction of law to an action for debt in which a trespass is feigned.

Cælum non animum mutant qui tuam mare currant.
Lat. HORACE.

“ Those who cross the seas, change their climate, but not their mind.”—This maxim of the poet is meant to enforce, what all must admit, that weak minds, and those incapable of observation, can derive but little advantage from the survey of foreign countries.

Colubrum in sinu fovere. Lat. ÆSOP.—“ To nurse a snake in your bosom.”—To suffer an enemy to partake of your confidence.

Comes facundus in via pro vehiculo est. Lat.—“ A pleasant companion on the road is equal to a carriage.”—The fatigue of travelling is beguiled by his conversation.

Comme le voilà accommodé ! Fr. Prov.—“ How finely he is fitted !”—What a pickle he is in !

Commune bonum. Lat.—“ A common good.”—A matter of mutual or general advantage.

Compendiaria res improbitas, virtusque tarda. Lat.—
“ Wickedness takes the shorter road, and virtue the
the

the longer."—Bad men sometimes arrive at pre-eminence, by a shorter, though less sure road, than those of a contrary description.

Componitur orbis

*Regis ad exemplum; nec sic inflectere sensus
Humanos edicta valent, quam vita regentis.*

Lat. CLAUDIAN.

"The people are fashioned according to the example of their king; and edicts are of less power than the model which his life exhibits."—The fashions and morals take their progress downward, and every thing depends on high example.

Compos mentis. Law Lat.—"A man of a sound and composed mind."—A man in such a state of mind as to be qualified legally to execute a deed.

Comptant comptè. Fr.—"The ready money being paid down."

Condo & compono quæ mox depromere possim. Lat. HOR.

"I compose and lay up what I may soon after be able to bring forward."—In my hours of leisure I form those sketches which study may afterwards improve.

Congè d'elire. Fr.—"A leave to elect."—The king's permission to a dean and chapter, giving them leave to chuse a bishop. This is so far a mockery, as it is always accompanied by a letter, naming the person whom they must of course elect.

Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet. Lat. OVID.

"The mind which is conscious of right, despises the lies of rumour."—This is a maxim just in itself; but it is but too frequently abused. There are some species of calumny too dangerous to be overlooked.

Consensus facit legem. Law Maxim.—"Consent makes the law."—When the parties make an agreement, the terms are of their mutual willing,

willing, and are no longer a matter of legal consideration, if not against the law.

Contemneri est gravius stultitiæ quam percuti. Lat.—

“To folly it is more grievous to be despised than to be struck.”—Weak minds will sooner bear an insult than a reproach.

Contra bonos mores. Lat.—“Against good manners or morals.”—This quotation is generally used in legal discussions. If the act be not against law, it is an invasion upon morality.

Contra stimulum calces. Lat. TERENCE.—This is best translated by the phrase of St. PAUL—“You kick against the pricks,” i. e. you attempt a vain opposition.

Contre fortune bon cœur. Fr.—“A good heart against fortune.”—A common phrase of admonition, to buoy up the spirits in case of disaster.

Corpus onustum

Hesternis vitiis animum quoque prægravat una.

Lat. HORACE.

“The body loaded with yesterday’s excess, also bears down the mind.”—The effect of dissipation is not only felt corporeally, but mentally.

Corrumpunt bonos mores colloquia prava. Lat. Prov.

“Depraved conversation will corrupt the best morals.”—Or, as in the English maxim—“Evil communication,” &c.

Coup de main. Fr.—“A sudden or bold enterprise.”

Coup d’œil.—“A glance of the eye.”

Coup de grace. Fr.—“A stroke of mercy.”—The stroke which finished the sufferings of those who had been broken on the wheel.

Coute qui coute. Fr.—“Let it cost what it may.”—At any expence.

Credat Judæus apella. Lat. HORACE.—“Let the circumcised Jew believe it.”—A phrase of contemptuous incredulity. The Jews, when this was written, were treated pretty nearly as they are now : they were regarded as the outcasts of every community.

Crede quod habes, & habes. Lat.—“Believe that you have it, and you have it.”—Indulge your imagination, and it will gratify you in nearly an equal degree with the actual possession.

Credula res amor est. Lat. OVID.—“Love is an affair of credulity.”—If lovers did not mutually believe, the illusion would soon be extinct.

Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.
Lat. JUVENAL.

“The love of pelf encreases with the pelf.”—Avarice, like every other passion, encreases by indulgence.

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops. Lat.—“The fatal dropsy gains on the patient from his gratifying his thirst.”—The same inference belongs to this as to the preceding quotation,

Crescit sub pondere virtus. Lat.—“Virtue grows under the imposed weight.”—This is a maxim taken from the received opinion of the palm-tree, which is said to grow the more in proportion to the incumbent weight.

Creta an carbone notandum. Lat.—“Whether to be marked with chalk or charcoal.”—It was in this manner that the superstitious Romans distinguished their lucky and unlucky days.

Cucullus non facit monachum. Lat.—“The cowl does not make the friar.”—We are not to judge of the man from his disguise or assumed character.

Cui bono. Lat.—“To what good” *sc.* will it tend?
What is to be the advantage resulting from the
measure which you propose?

*Cui non conveniat sua res, ut calceus olim,
Si pede major erit subvertet, si minor uret.*

HORACE. Lat.

“He to whom his fortune does not suit, it will
act in the manner of a shoe: if too large, it
will overturn him; if too small, ’twill gall
him.”—A fine practical lesson, to induce us to
adapt our minds to our circumstances.

Cui prodest scelus, is fecit. Lat. SENECA.—“He
has committed the crime who has derived the
profit.”—This as a general maxim is true, but
not without some exceptions.

Cul de sac. Fr.—“The bottom of a bag.”—A diffi-
culty—A passage closed at the end.

Cum licet fugere ne quære litem. Lat. Prov.—“Do
not seek the quarrel, or the suit, which there is
an opportunity of escaping.”—Where there is
an outlet, neither go to law nor to logger-
heads.

Cum multis aliis quæ nunc præscribere longum est.
Lat.—“With many other matters which it
would be now tedious to state.”—A summary
which is generally placed at the end of a head-
roll of indifferent items, and in an ironical
sense.

Cunctando restituit rem. Lat. ENNIUS.—“He re-
stored his cause by delay.”—This praise was
first given to FABIVS, who saved his country
by avoiding the first onset of Hannibal. It is
now generally applied to illustrate the advan-
tages arising from caution, sagacity, and justi-
fiable delay.

Cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus. Lat. VIRGIL.
“Why should a tremor seize the limbs before
the

C U ——— D E

the trumpet sounds."—Wherefore those marks of trepidation before the danger is actually announced?

Curæ leves loquuntur ingentes stupent. Lat. SENECA.
 "Light griefs may speak, deep Sorrow's tongue is bound."—The anguish'd sufferer is silent, when complaints of a nature less severe are vented most loudly.

Currente calamo. Lat.—"With a running quill."—Applied to works written with fluency and expedition.

Custos morum. Lat.—"The guardian of morality." Every judge is said, and ought, to be a *custos morum*. It were to be wished that it were in better use than as it is sometimes employed to extend their power beyond the strict bounds of law.

D.

D' Accord. Fr.—"Agreed."—In time.

Damna minus consueta movent. Lat. JUVENAL.—
 "The afflictions to which we are accustomed, affect us less deeply."

Data. Lat.—"Things granted."—He proceeds on certain *data*—on premises which have been previously admitted.

Dat veniam corvis vexat censura columbas. Lat. JUVENAL.

"Censure pardons the crows, whilst it harrasses the doves."—This is a phrase of general use and application. The censorious too often fasten on the innocent, whilst, in their misplaced malice, the guilty are suffered to escape.

De facto. Lat. Law Phrase.—"From the fact."

De jure. Idem.—"From the law."—These opposite phrases are best explained together. In
 some

some instances, the penalty attaches on the offender at the instant when the *fact* is committed; in others, not until he is convicted by law. In the former case, he is guilty *de facto*; in the latter, *de jure*.

De gaiete de cœur. Fr.—“From gaiety of heart.”
Sportively wanton.

De haute lutte. Fr.—“By a violent struggle.”—
By main-force.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum. Lat.—“Of the dead, let nothing be said but what is *favourable*.”—This long-received maxim is by some not improperly amended by substituting *verum* for *bonum*—
“Let nothing be said but what is *true*.”

Debito justitiæ. Lat. Law Phrase.—“By debt of justice.”—By a claim justly established.

Decies repetita placebit. Lat. HORACE.—“It will continue to please, though ten times repeated.” This adulatory phrase is often applied to modern dramatic works in particular; but the event has seldom confirmed the prediction.

Decipimur specie reëti. Lat. HORACE.—“We are deceived by the appearance of what is right—of rectitude.”—Fair appearances are necessary to the purposes of deception.

Dediscit animus sero quod didicit diu. Lat. SENECA.
“The mind unlearns with difficulty what it has long learned.”—Impressions long entertained are not easily erased.

Defaut de la cuirasse. Fr.—“The extremity of the armour.”—He was taken *defaut de la cuirasse*:
He was attacked on his weak side.

Degeneres animos timor arguit. Lat. VIRGIL.—
“Fear is the proof of a degenerate mind.”—
This is an universal mode of inculpating timidity, which, in every state and country, is

stated as a falling off from the valour of their ancestors.

De gustibus non est disputandum. Lat.—“There is no disputing about tastes.”—They are too many, and too various, to be the objects of rational discussion.

Delectando pariterque monendo. Lat. HORACE.—“To give equal pleasure and instruction.”—This best praise of an author, this great master has described elsewhere in other words—“*Miscuit utile dulci*,”—He combined that which was pleasurable with what was useful.

Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi. Lat.—HORACE.—“The monarchs err, the Greeks, i. e. the people, are punished.”—The following poetical paraphrase will render the quotation still more intelligible:—

———“When doating monarchs urge
“Unsound resolves, their subjects feel the
“scourge.”

Denique non omnes eadem mirantur amantque. Lat.
HORACE.

“All men do not in fine admire or love the same things.”—This is one of the numberless phrases, the sole tendency of which is to state the general diversity of taste and opinion.

De non apparentibus & non existentibus eadem est ratio. Lat.—“The reasoning must be the same with respect to things which do not appear, as to things which do not exist.”

Deo duce, ferro comitante. Lat.—“My God my guide, and my sword my companion.”—The motto of the Irish Earl of CHARLEMONT.

Deo favente. Lat.—“With God’s favour.”

Deo juvante.—“With God’s assistance.”

D E ——— D I

Deo volente.—"God willing."—So many phrases intimating an hope of the aid, or a submission to the will of Providence.

Dernier resort. Fr.—"The last resource."

Desideratum. Lat.—"A thing desired."—Such a work is a *desideratum* in that branch of literature.

—*Definit in piscem mulier formosa superne.* Lat. HOR.
"A woman elegantly formed above, ending in nothing but a fish."—The idea is taken from the mermaid. The application is to literary works which give the fairest opening promise, and terminate in defect and deformity.

Dextra dare. Lat.—"To interchange right hands."
To give to each other the most solemn assurance either of mutual support, or of mutual reconciliation.

Dies datus. Lat. Law Term.—"The day given."
The day or time appointed for the answer of the tenant or defendant.

Dies non. Lat. Law Phrase. (The word *Juridicus* being understood.) *The days* on which no legal proceedings can take place. These are, all Sundays in the year; the *Purification*, in Hilary term; the *Ascension*, in Easter term; the festival of St. *John Baptist*, in Trinity term; and those of *All Saints*, and *All Souls*, in Michaelmas term.

Dieu avec nous.—"God with us."—The motto of Lord BERKELEY.

Difficilem oportet aurem habere ad crimina. Lat. SYRUS.—"One should not lend an easy ear to criminal charges."—To attack is so much more easy than to repel, that an accuser should ever be listened to with distrust.

Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis æti. Lat. HOR.
"Harsh, complaining, and the eulogist of the
C 4 times

times which are past."—This is the just character of an old man. Age, we know, is ever querulous, and delights in the retrospect of past enjoyments.

Dignus vindice nodus. Lat. HORACE.—“A knot worthy to be untied by such hands.”—A difficulty which calls for the highest interference.

Diis aliter visum. Lat. VIRG.—“It has seemed otherwise to the gods.”—Providence has disposed of the matter in a different way.

——— *Diis proximus ille est*

*Quem ratio, non ira movet, quia facta rependens
Consilio punire potest.* Lat. CLAUDIAN.

“He is next to the gods, whom reason, and not passion, impels; and who, after weighing the facts, can measure the punishment with discretion.”—This is a pleasing picture of a mild governor.

Dimidium facti qui bene cepit habet. HORACE.—This is literally translated by our own proverb—“What’s well begun is half done.”

Discite justitiam moniti & non temnere divos. Lat. VIRGIL.

“Learn justice, being admonished, and not to despise the gods.”—Learn from infliction the sense of justice, and the respect which is due to Heaven.

Diseur des bons mots. French.—“A sayer of good things.”—A would-be wit.

—*Disjecti membra poetæ.* Lat. HORACE.—“The scattered remains of the poet.”—Distort a poetical passage as you will, there will still be found a remainder of poetic spirit.

Distringas. Law Phrase.—“You may distrain,” a writ to empower the sheriff for that purpose.

Dives.

D I ——— D O

Dives agris, dives positus in fanore nummis. Lat.

HORACE.

“A person rich in lands, and money placed at usury.”—Used to describe a man of immense property.

——— *Dives fieri qui vult*

Et cito vult fieri.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“A man who wishes to become rich, and to acquire riches soon.”—A desperate adventurer.

Divide & impera. Lat.—“Divide and govern.”—

This is the Machiavelian policy of almost all governments. By dividing a nation into parties, and poisoning them against each other, the people are deprived of their intrinsic weight, and their rulers incline the scale as suits their caprice or discretion.

——— *Dociles imitandis*

Turpibus & pravis omnes sumus. Lat. JUVENAL.

“We are all easily taught to imitate that which is base and depraved.” To be virtuous requires an effort. Our nature, if inert or unassisted, will slide towards depravity.

Dolus an virtus quis in hoste requirat? Lat. VIRG.

“Who shall ask of an enemy whether he succeeded by stratagem or by valour.”—Either mode is to be adopted in cases of avowed hostility. The only question is, which is most likely to ensure success?

Domini pudet non servitutis. Lat. SENECA.—“I am

ashamed of my master, and not of my servitude.”—There is no disgrace in obeying those who are worthy of command.

Dos d'ane. Fr.—“The ass's back.”—A military phrase used to describe a shelving ridge.

Dos est magna parentum virtus. Lat.—“The virtue of parents is in itself a great portion.”—No inheritance can be more valuable than that of a fair fame transmitted from our ancestors.

Doux

D O ——— D U

Doux yeux. Fr.—“Soft glances.”—*Faire les doux yeux*—to interchange tender looks.

Droit d'aubaine. Fr.—“The right of escheat.”—By this law, which expired with the French monarchy, the personal property of every foreigner dying within the king's dominions, escheated to the crown.

Droit des gens. Fr.—“The law of nations.”

—— *Ducimus autem*

*Hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitæ,
Nec jactare jugum vitæ didicere magistra.* Lat.

JUVENAL.

“We are also to deem those happy, who, from the experience of life, have learned to bear its ills, and without descanting on their weight.”—That experience which leads to resignation and composure, leads at the same time to comparative happiness.

Du fort au faible. Fr.—“From the strong to the weak.”—One with another.

Dulce est desipere in loco. Lat. HOR.—“It is pleasant to play the fool in a proper place.”—There are seasons when it is permitted that wisdom may take the garb of frivolity, and without incurring any reproach.

Dulce & decorum est pro patria mori. Lat. HOR.—“It is pleasing and honorable to die for one's country.”—This is an apothegm cited in all wars, and in all ages. But sound philosophy will confine its application to the single case of our country's being attacked. It is certainly honorable to die in repelling such an aggression.

Dum spiro spero. Lat.—“Whilst I breathe I hope.” Taken as their motto by the Irish Viscounts DILLON.

Dum vivimus vivamus. Lat.—“Whilst we live, let us live.”—We only live whilst we enjoy life;

D U———D U

life; let us therefore enjoy it as long as we can.

Duos qui sequitur lepores neutrum capit. Lat. Prov.

"He who follows two hares is sure to catch neither."—When the attention of a man is divided between many objects, he rarely attains any of them. He has, according to the English proverb, "too many irons in the fire."

Durante bene placito. Lat.—"During our good pleasure."—By this tenure the judges of this country once held their seats, at the will of the sovereign. They are now held more properly, "*Quamdiu se bene gesserint*—As long as they shall conduct themselves well;" that is to say, during life, unless a criminal charge shall be made and proved against them.

Durante vita. Lat.—"During life."—A clause in letters patent.

Durate & vosmet rebus servate secundis. Lat. VIRG.

"Hold and preserve yourselves for better circumstances."—The hope of better times is the strongest argument which can be used to inspire the drooping resolution.

Durum! sed levius fit patientia

Quicquid corrigere est nefas.

Lat. HORACE.

"It is harsh!—But that which it is impossible to correct becomes more light by patience."

Durum telum necessitas. Lat. Prov.—"Necessity is an hard weapon."—It is dangerous to oppose those whom necessity has driven to extremes.

Dux femina facti. VIRG. Lat.—"A woman was the leader of the deed."—This is a quotation often used, because it often happens that female spirit takes the lead in the greatest enterprises.

E.

Ecce homo. Lat. "Behold the man."—The French say, "*Il a l'air d'un ecce homo.*"—He is in a deplorable condition.

E flamma cibum petere. Lat. TERENCE.—"To get one's bread out of the fire."—To obtain a livelihood by the most desperate means.

Eheu! quam brevibus pereunt ingentia causis. Lat. CLAUDIAN.—"Alas! by what slight means are great affairs brought to destruction."—What great events are sometimes brought about from little causes.

Elegit. Law Lat.—"He has chosen."—A judicial writ directed to the sheriff, empowering him to seize for damages recovered.

Enfant gâté. Fr.—"A spoiled child."

Enfant trouvé. Fr.—"A foundling."

Enfermer la loup dans la bergerie. Fr. Prov.—"To shut up the wolf in the sheep-fold."—Metaphorically, to patch up a disease.

En flute. Fr.—"A large vessel is said to be *en flute* when she carries only her upper tier of guns; her hold being filled with stores."—She is then only a transport of greater force.

En masse. Fr.—"In a body."—*En foule.*—"In a croud."

En plein jour. Fr.—"In open day."

Entre les deux vins. Fr.—"Between the two wines."—Neither absolutely drunk or sober.

Entre nous. Fr.—"Between ourselves."

Eodem collyrio mederi omnibus. Lat.—"To cure all by the same salve."—To play the quack, and vend a *panacea* for the cure of all disorders.

E se finxit velut araneus. Lat.—"He spun from himself like a spider." He had nothing to depend on but his own resources.

Esse

E S ——— E T

Esse quam videri malim. Lat.—“I should wish to be rather than to seem.”—I should prefer to be in fact estimable, than merely to be regarded as such by the world.

*Est-ne Dei sedes nisi terra & pontus & aer
Et cælum & virtus. Superos quod quarimus ultra
Jupiter est quodcunque vides quocunque moveris.*

Lat. LUCAN.

“Is there any other seat of the Divinity than the heavens, the sea, and air, the heavens and virtue; why do we seek the god beyond? He is whatever you see; he is wherever you move.”—This passage is often quoted as containing a sublime idea of the Deity, though falling from the pen of an heathen.

*Est modus in rebus sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.*

Lat. HORACE.

“There is a *medium* in all things. There are certain limits, beyond or at this side of which, propriety cannot exist.”—This is a very popular quotation; it is used to illustrate the position that every virtue consists in the middle. Thus generosity is the middle virtue, of which avarice and prodigality constitute the two extremes.

Est quoddam prodire tenus si non datur ultra. Lat. HORACE.—“It is something to proceed thus far, if it is not permitted to go further.”—That industry is to be approved which advances in a certain degree, though it fails of its proposed object.

Esurienti ne occurras. Lat.—“Do not encounter an hungry man.”—Risqué not a contest with desperate necessity.

Et cætera. Lat.—“And the rest.”

Et genus & formam regina pecunia donat. Lat. HORACE.—“All powerful money gives both birth and beauty.”

Et

Et genus & virtus nisi cum re, vilior est alga. Lat. HORACE.—“Both virtue and birth, unless sustained by riches, are held more cheap than the sea-weed.”—This and the preceding maxim, have equally been consecrated by time and truth.

*Et genus & proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi
Vix ea nostra voco.* Lat. JUVENAL.

“For birth and ancestry, and what we have not ourselves atchieved, we can scarcely call our own.”—This is frequently employed as being a just satire on the pride of birth, when not sustained by personal honor.

Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus. Lat. HORACE.—“And to return verses which have been ill-formed to the anvil.”—This is the wise recommendation of this great poet. Modern writers in general are too indolent to have recourse to this species of forgery!

Et mihi res non me rebus submittere conor. Lat. HORACE.—“I endeavour to make circumstances submit to me, not to submit myself to circumstances.”—This line describes very strongly a mind where firmness and vigour are united.

———*Et quæ sibi quisque timebat
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.*

Lat. VIRGIL,

“And what each man feared for himself was easily borne when it was turned to the destruction of a single wretch!”—The circumstance to which the poet alludes is this—one man out of an army was to be sacrificed, the lot being drawn, each man cheerfully submitted to the decision which removed his individual apprehensions.—Such is human nature.

*Et qui nolunt occidere quenquam
Posse volunt.* Lat. JUVENAL.

“Even those who do not wish to kill a man, are willing to have that power.”—Such is the spirit

E X ——— E X

spirit of ambition in the human mind that even those wish for an extreme controul over their equals, who are least likely to abuse the powers with which they are entrusted.

Ex curia. Lat.—“ Out of court.”

Ex debito justitiæ. Lat.—“ From what is due to justice.

Ex delicto. Lat.—“ From the crime.”

Exegi monumentum ære perennius. Lat HORACE.—

“ I have completed a monument more lasting than brass.”—This phrase is justly applied by the poet to his own works. It is now generally used in an ironical sense.

Ex necessitate rei. Lat.—“ From the necessity of the case.”—Arising from the urgency of circumstances.

Ex nihilo nihil fit. Lat.—“ Nothing can come of nothing.”

Ex officio. Lat.—“ By virtue of his office.”—As a matter of duty.

Ex parte. Lat.—“ On one side.”—*Ex parte*—Evidence, that testimony which, as before a grand jury, is delivered in only on the side of the prosecution.

Ex pede Herculem. Lat.—“ Judge of the size of the statue of *Hercules* by the foot.”—Decide upon the whole from the specimen which is furnished.

Ex parte crede. Lat.—“ Believe one who has experience to justify his opinion.”

Explorant adversa viros. Perq. aspera dura Nititur ad laudem virtus interrita clivo.

Lat. SILIUS ITALICUS.

“ Adversity tries men; but virtue struggles after fame regardless of the adverse heights.”—The first part of this quotation refers to an axiom which is universally admitted.

E X ——— F A

Ex tempore. Lat.—Out of hand—without delay,
or loss of time.

F.

Faber suæ fortunæ. Lat.—The architect of his
own fortune.

——— *Facies non omnibus una,
Non diversa tamen, qualem debet esse sororum.*

Lat. OVID.

“The face was not the same with all. It is
not however materially different; the resem-
blance was such as should appear between sisters.”

—These lines which were originally used to
express a family-likeness, are now employed
to mark those political circumstances, which
from their similitude bespeak the same political
parent.

*Facile omnes cum valemus recta consilia
Ægrotis damus.*—*Tu si hic sis aliter sentias.*

Lat. TERENCE.

“We can all, when we are well, give good
counsel to the sick.—Were you in my place
you would feel otherwise.” We think and
feel for others differently from what we should
do for ourselves were we in a similar situation.

——— *Facilis descensus averni.*

*Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras
Hic labor hoc opus est.*

Lat. VIRGIL.

“The descent into hell is easy, but to recal
your steps, and re-ascend to the upper skies
forms the difficulty and the labour.” The poet
speaks of the descent of Æneas into the infer-
nal regions. In its general application, it means
that it is much easier for a man to get into, than
to extricate himself from any difficulty or
danger.

Facinus quos inquinat æquat.

Lat. LUCAN.

“Those whom guilt stains it equals.” The ex-
pression is nervous and happy. Nothing can be
so

F A ——— F E

to great a leveller as the mutual consciousness of criminality.

Façon de parler. Fr.—A manner of speaking.—*C'est ma façon de parler.*—"It is the mode in which I chuse to express myself."

Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis & umbra.

Cum triste sit habitu—vultu & veste severum.

Lat. JUVENAL.

"Vice can deceive under the shape and shadow of Virtue, when sad and severe in its dress and countenance."—Such is the garb and appearance which is generally worn by profound hypocrisy.

Fallitur egregio quisquis sub principe credit

Servitium. Nunquam libertas gravior extat

Quam sub rege pio.

Lat. CLAUDIAN.

"That man is deceived who thinks it slavery to live under an excellent prince. Never did liberty appear in a more gracious form, than under a pious King."—This once was poetic incense offered to an Emperor. It is now quoted as an axiom by the advocates for monarchy.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri. Lat.—"It is fair to derive instruction even from an enemy."—He who avoids the mistakes of a foe, gains from thence the surest advantage.

Felicitas multos habet amicos. Lat.—"Happiness has many friends."—All men court the intercourse of the prosperous.

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. Lat.—

"Happy are they who can learn prudence from the danger of others;"—As they do not purchase it by personal suffering.

Felix qui nihil debet. Lat.—"Happy is the man who owes nothing."

F E ——— F I

Felo de se. Law Term.—“A felon of himself.”—

A person of sound mind who voluntarily puts an end to his own existence.

Femme couverte. Fr.—“A covered or married woman.”

Femme sole. Fr.—“A spinster—a woman unmarried.”

Festina lente. Lat. Prov.—“Hasten slowly.”—Do not let impetuosity betray you into imprudence. This by a miserable pun is taken as the motto of the ON-SLOW family.

Fête champêtre. Fr.—“A rural feast.”—An entertainment given in the open air.

Fiat. Lat.—“Let it be done.”—A word used to signify a peremptory and decisive order.

Fiat justitia ruat cælum. Lat.—“Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.”—Though ruin should ensue let justice take its course.

Fiat lux. Lat.—“Let there be light.”

Fictæ voluptatis causæ sint proxima veris.

Lat. HORACE.

“Let the feigned sources of pleasure be as near as possible to the true.”—This is a judicious advice to poets.—In indulging the imaginations, let not the departure be too great from probability.

Fieri facias. Law Lat.—“Cause it to be done.”—

A judicial writ addressed to the sheriff, empowering him to levy the amount of a debt or damages.

Fille de joie. Fr.—“A daughter of pleasure.”—A prostitute.

Finis coronat opus. Lat.—“The end crowns the work.”—It is impossible to decide on the merits of an affair, until it is completely terminated.

Flagrante

F L ——— F R

Flagrante bello. Lat.—“Whilst the war is raging.”
During hostilities.

Flagranti delicto. Lat.—“In the commission of the crime.”—A person apprehended *flagranti delicto*—with full evidence of his guilt.

Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum. Lat.—
“Whom has not the inspiring bowl made eloquent.”—Every man can converse with fluency over his liquor.

Fœnum habet in cornu. Lat. Prov.—“He carries hay upon his horn.”—He bears evident signs of madness.

———*Forſan & hæc olim meminiffe juvabit*
Durate & rebus voſmet ſervate ſecundis.

Lat. VIRG.

“Perhaps the remembrance of theſe events may prove a ſource of future pleaſure. Endure them therefore and reſerve yourſelves for more proſperous circumſtances.”—A moſt powerful appeal to companions in adverſity.

Forſan miſeros meliora ſequentur, Lat. VIRGIL.

“Perhaps a better fate awaits on the afflicted.”
A topic of conſolation ſimilar to the preceding.

Fortes fortuna juvat. Lat. TERENCE.—“Fortune aſſiſts the bold.”—Vigorous enterprize is commonly ſucceſſful.

Fortuna opes auferre non animum poteſt. Lat. SENECA.—“Fortune can take away riches, but cannot deprive of mind.”—A man of ſtrong mind riſes ſuperior to all the viciffitudes of fortune.

Fraiſes. Fr.—“Pointed ſtakes uſed in fortification.”

Fronti nulla fides. Lat.—“There is no truſting to the countenance.”—We cannot judge by appearances.

F U ——— G R

Fugiendo in media sæpe ruitur fata. Lat. LIVY.—

By flying men often meet the very fate which they wish to avoid.—Prudence is sometimes defeated by chance and produces the same consequences with rashness.

——— *Fungar vice cotis acutum*

Reddere quæ ferrum valeat exfors ipsa secandi.

“ I shall perform the office of a whet stone, which can make other things sharp though it is itself incapable of cutting.”—A didactic writer may instruct others to do that better, which he is himself wholly incapable of performing.

——— *Furor arma ministrat.* Lat. VIRG.—“ Their rage supplies them with weapons.”

G.

Gaiété de cœur. Fr.—“ Gaiety of heart.”—Sportiveness.

Gaudet tentamine virtus.—“ Virtue rejoices in temptation.”—The motto of E. Dartmouth.

Gaulois. Fr.—“ Old French.”

Gens d'église. Fr.—“ Churchmen.”

——— *de Guerre.* Fr.—“ Military men.”

——— *de Condition.* Fr.—“ People of rank.”

Gibier de potence. Fr.—“ Game for the gallows.”
Anglice, *Newgate Birds.*

Γινώθι σεαυτόν, Gnothi seauton. Gr.—“ Know thyself.”
A precept at once the most necessary and the most difficult.

Goutte a goutte. Fr.—“ Drop by drop.”

Græculus esuriens ad cælum jussus ibit.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“ A poor hungry Greek if you order him will even go to heaven ;”—That is will attempt a thing

G R ——— G U

thing the most difficult.—This was the reproach of Imperial Rome to the natives of the Greek provinces who resorted to that metropolis. It has latterly been applied to those supple Frenchmen who swarm in every capital, as in the following lines.

“For every art a starving Frenchman knows,
“And bid him go to hell—to hell he goes.”

Gratior ac pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.

Lat. VIRGIL.

“Even virtue is more fair when it appears in a beautiful person.”—Beauty lends a grace even to intrinsic worth. This corresponds in some degree with the aphorism of Queen Elizabeth, “that a good face is the best letter of recommendation.”

Gratis. Lat.—“For nothing.”—Free of cost.

Gratis dictum. Lat.—“Said for nothing.”—A transitory observation, which makes nothing to the argument.

Gravis ira regum semper. Lat. SENECA.—“The anger of kings is always severe.”—Those who possess unlimited power are vindictive from habit.

Grossiereté. Fr.—“Grossness.”—Rudeness in conversation.

Gaudetque viam fecisse ruinâ. Lat. LUCAN.—“He rejoices to have made his way by ruin.”—This is the character given by the poet to Cæsar. It will equally suit any other ambitious despot who in the pursuit of his object is regardless of the havock which he may occasion amongst the human race.

Guerre à mort. Fr.—War ’till death.

Guerre à l’outrance. Fr.—War to the uttermost.—

Two phrases which it is to be hoped posterity will

G U ——— H A

will remember only as having disgraced the close of the 18th century.

Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo. Lat. Prov.—“The drop hollows the stone not by its force but by the frequency of its falling.”—That may be done by gradual effort, which is not to be accomplished by sudden violence.

H.

Habeas corpus. Law Lat.—“You may have the body.”—A writ by which a person confined may have his body and cause removed before a superior jurisdiction.

Hæ nugæ in seria ducent mala. Lat.—“These trifles will lead into serious mischief.”—That which is considered as mere sport, may have a ruinous tendency.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Lat. VIRG.—“It will be pleasing to recollect these things hereafter.”—There is a melancholy pleasure in the recollection of past misfortunes.

Hanc veniam petimus damusque vicissim. Lat. HORACE.—“We give this privilege and receive it in turn.”—This line is applied and is particularly applicable to authors who, as none of their works can attain perfection, should be mutually indulgent. It is scarcely necessary to remark how much the reverse of this prevails in practice!

Hæro. Fr.—“Hue and cry.”

Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat Res angusta domi. Lat. JUVENAL.
“Those rise with difficulty whose virtues or talents are encumbered or depressed by poverty.”—This is a maxim which cannot be rendered more clear by any periphrase.

Haud

H A ——— H I

Haud passibus æquis. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Not with equal steps.”—This which was used literally by the poet to mark the unequal paces with which *Æneas* and his infant son *Iulus* issued from burning Troy, is now metaphorically applied to two men who pursue the same object, but with powers of attainment altogether different.

Hauteur. Fr.—“Height.”—Metaphorically used “Haughtiness.”

Haut goût. Fr.—“High flavour.”—As in Venison &c. long kept. By the vulgar it is used to denote an approach to putrescency.

Heic est aut nusquam quod quærimus. Lat.—“What we seek is either here or no where;”—In our search after happiness we miss the good which is immediately before us, and direct enquiries to that which either does not exist, or is unattainable.

Heu! quam difficile est crimen non prodere vultu? Lat. OVID.—Alas! how difficult it is to prevent the countenance from betraying our guilt?

Heu! totum triduum. Lat. TERENCE.—“What! Three whole days.”—Can you be absent from your mistress for such a term?—A satire on the impatience of lovers.

Hic est aut nusquam quod quærimus. Lat.

See *Heic est.* &c.

Hic et ubique. Lat.—“Here and there and every where.”—Used to mark a perpetual change of place.

——— *Hic murus æbeneus esto.*

Nil conscire sibi nulla pallescere culpa.

Lat. HORACE.

“Let this be thy brazen wall of defence, to be conscious of no guilt, nor to turn pale on any charge.”—These often-quoted lines import in

substance—" That the consciousness of innocence forms our best security."

Hiera picra. Greek.—" The sacred bitter."—A medicine well known.

*Hi motus animorum atque hæc certamina tanta,
Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescent.*

Lat. VIRGIL.

" These movements of their souls and these violent contests will cease and be repressed only by throwing a little dust."—This is used by the poet when speaking of a conflict between two swarms of bees.—It is applied in a different sense to the contests of ambitious, where the most powerful are subdued by the emphatic operation of "*Dust to Dust. &c.*"

Hinc illæ lacrymæ. Lat.—" From hence proceed those tears."—This is the secret or remote cause of the discontents which have been expressed.

Hoc age. Lat.—" Do or mind this."—Attend without distraction to the object immediately before you.

Hoc erat in votis. Lat. HORACE.—" This was in my wishes."—This was the chief, or immediate object of my desire.

—*Hoc est vivere bis*

Vita posse priore frui. Lat.—" It is to live twice when you can enjoy the recollection of your former life."

" When years no more of active life retain,
" 'Tis youth renewed to laugh them o'er again."

—*Hoc fonte derivata clades*

In patriam, populumque fluxit. Lat. HORACE.—

" From this source has the destruction flowed, which has o'erwhelmed the country and the people."—Used to mark the person who

has

H O ——— H U

has originated or the circumstance which has occasioned any great political mischief.

Hodie mihi cras tibi. Lat.—“To-day to me, to-morrow it belongs to you.”—A phrase very happily descriptive of the vicissitude of human affairs.

Homo homini lupus. Lat.—“Man is a wolf to man.”—The human race have been preying on each other, ever since the creation.

Homo sum, & humani a me nil alienum puto. Lat.
REFERENCE.—“I am a man, and nothing which relates to man can be foreign to my bosom.”—This is the strong phrase of a philanthropist, which, it is to be feared, is less frequently felt than it is quoted.

Honestæ quædam scelera successus facit. Lat. SENECA.—“Success makes some species of wickedness appear honourable.”—This cannot be better illustrated than by the English epigram.

“Treason does never prosper, what’s the reason?

“That if it prospers none dare call it treason.”

Honî soit qui mal y pense. Old French.—“Evil be to him that evil thinks.”—The motto of the kings of Great Britain.

Honor virtutis præmium. Lat.—“Honour is the reward of virtue.”—This is an adage now rarely verified. It forms the motto of Lord BOSTON.

Hotel Dieu. Fr.—“The house of God.”—A common name in France for an hospital.

Humanum est errare. Lat.—“It is the lot of humanity to err.”—This phrase was happily seized by a poet when he at the same time availed himself of the contrast.

“To err is human, to forgive divine.”

Ibidem

I.

Ibidem.—*Ibid.* Lat.—In the same place.—A note of reference.

Ibit eo quo vis, qui zonam perdidit. Lat. HORACE.
“He will go where you will who has lost his purse.”—Poverty incites men to the most desperate actions.

———*Idem velle & idem nolle*

Ea demum firma amicitia est. Lat.

“To wish for and reject things with similar feelings is the only foundation of friendship.”—True friendship can only spring from perfect sympathy.

Idoneus homo. Lat.—“A fit man.”—A man of known ability.

Ignoramus. Lat. “We are ignorant.”—This is the phrase of a grand jury when they see no cause why the prisoner or defendant should be put upon his trial.—The phrase is *plural*, but is also used to denote a man who shews a *singular* want of information.

Ignorantia non excusat legem. Law Lat.—“The ignorance of the individual does not prevent the operation of the law.”—Every man in these kingdoms is subject to the penalty of laws which have never been duly promulgated.

Il conduit bien sa barque. French Proverb.—“He steers his boat well.”—He knows how to make his way through the world.

Il est comme l'oiseau sur la branche. Fr. Proverb.—“He is like the bird on the branch.”—His disposition is too wavering.

Il faut attendre le boiteux. French Proverb.—“It is necessary to wait for the lame man.”—This news is doubtful, we must wait for the truth which comes haltingly behind.

Iliacos

Alios intra muros peccatur & extra. Lat.—“They sin both within and without the walls of Troy.”
—There are faults to be found on both sides.

Ille crucem sceleris tulit, his diadema. Lat. JUVENAL.—“One man meets an infamous punishment for that crime, which confers a diadem upon another.”—One murderer for instance ascends a throne, whilst another mounts a scaffold.

*Ille fuit vitæ Mario modus, omnia passo
Quæ peior fortuna potest; omnibus usa
Quæ melior.* Lat. LUCAN.

“Such was the complexion of the life of *Marius*, that he had suffered the worst inflictions of Fortune, and enjoyed her choicest blessings.”—He had led that life of vicissitude which alone can prepare a man equally to meet prosperity or adversity.

*Ille igitur nunquam direxit brachia contra
Torrentem, nec civis erat qui libera posset
Verba animi proferre & vitam impendere vero.* Lat. JUVENAL.

“He never was that citizen who would attempt to swim against the torrent, who would freely deliver his opinion and devote his life for the truth.”—This is an admirable description, though in negative terms, of the qualities of a good patriot.

Il n'a pas inventé la poudre. Fr. Prov.—“He was not the inventor of gun-powder.”—He is no conjurer.

Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. Fr. Prov.—“He has neither mouth nor spur.”—He has neither wit nor courage.

Il n'est sauce que d'appetit. Fr. Prov.—“Hunger is the best sauce.”

Il ne sait sur quel piè danser. Fr. Prov.—“He knows

knows not on which leg to dance"—He is at his wit's ends.

Il sent de fagot. Fr. Prov.—“He smells of the fagot”—which is to burn him as an *heretic*.

Il volto sciolto, i pensieri stretti. Ital. Prov.—“The countenance open, but the thoughts strictly confined.”—This is the difficult maxim so strongly recommended by Lord CHESTERFIELD. It is certain that the man who can assume an apparent frankness, and keep his opinion at the same time in sullen reserve is fit for a politician,—or any thing else.

Il y a anguille sous roche. Fr. Prov.—“There is an eel under the rock.”—There is a mystery in the affair.

Il y a encore de quoi glaner. Fr. Prov.—“There is something yet to be gleaned.”—The subject is not wholly exhausted.

Imperium in imperio. Lat.—“A government existing in another government.”—An establishment existing under, but wholly independent of a superior establishment.—An arrangement where the clashing interests must inevitably lead to confusion.

Improbis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est. Lat. SALLUST.—“To the wicked the virtue of other men is ever formidable.”—They dread that which lowers them by comparison, and hate the excellence to which they cannot aspire.

Impromptu.—“In readiness”—A witticism made out of hand,

In causa facili, quemvis licet esse disertum.

Lat. OVID.

—“In an easy cause, any man may be eloquent.”
—The most indifferent orator may assume a triumphant air when he occupies “the ’vantage ground.”

—————In-

I N ——— I N

——— *Incedimus per ignes*

Suppositos cineri doloso

Lat. HORACE.

“We tread on fires which are merely covered by deceitful ashes.”—We have subdued the obvious, but not the lurking danger.

Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim. Lat. Prov.—“He falls into *Scylla* in struggling to escape *Charybdis*.”—The one was a rock and the other a whirlpool in the sea which divides Italy from Sicily.—When endeavouring to avoid one danger or mistake we too frequently fall into another.

In commendam.—This phrase of modern Latin is used to denote a person “*commended*” or recommended to the care of a living whilst the church is vacant. It is used by a fiction to permit a bishop to retain the profits of a living within his own diocese.

In curia. Lat.—“In the court.”

Inest sua gratia parvis.—Lat. “Even little things have their peculiar grace.”

In flagranti delicto. Lat.—“In the apparent guilt.”
—Taken in the very commission of the crime.

Ingens telum necessitas. Lat. SENECA.—Necessity is a powerful weapon.—To provoke a needy man is to encounter with desperation.

——— *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes*

Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.

Lat. OVID.

To have studied carefully the liberal arts is the surest mode of refining the grossness, and subduing the harshness of the human mind.

In hoc signo vinces. Lat.—“In this sign thou shalt conquer.”—This was the motto assumed by the emperor CONSTANTINE after having seen a *Cross* in the air which he considered as the presage of victory.

Iniqua

Iniqua nunquam regna perpetua manent. Lat. SENECA.—“ Authority founded on, or maintained by injustice, is never of long duration.”—This is one of the maxims which Seneca would retract were he to revive in the eighteenth century.

In medias res. Lat. HORACE.—“ Into the midst of things.”—Spoken generally of an author who rushes abruptly and without preparation into his subject.

Inopem copia fecit. Lat. “His plenty made him poor.”—His copiousness of ideas retarded and embarrassed his language.

In pace leones in prælio cervi.—“ In peace they are lions, in the battle deer.”—They are bluffers and cowards.

In perpetuam rei memoriam. Lat.—“ To perpetuate the memory of the thing.”—An inscription generally found upon pillars, &c. raised to commemorate any particular incident.

In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium. Lat. PLAUTUS.—“ We fling our sayings into a cask bored through.”—Our advice is wholly thrown away in that quarter.

In petto. Ital.—Kept back.—Held in reserve.

In propria persona. Lat.—“ In his own person.”—In personal attendance.

Inquinat egregios adjuncta superbia mores. Latin. CLAUDIAN.—“ The best manners are stained by the addition of pride.”—Even virtue itself is disgusting in a severe and haughty garb.

Insanire paret certo ratione modoque. Lat. HORACE.—“ He appears to be mad according to a certain mode and manner.”—He has much method in his madness.

In se magna ruunt. Lat. LUCAN.—“ Great things are apt to rush against each other.”—Two great powers

I N ——— I N

powers are naturally inclined to jealousy and from thence to hostilities.

In tenui labor sed tenuis non gloria. Lat.—The labour was bestowed on a small object, but the fame of the atchievement was not the less.—To do little things well, is in some cases highly honourable.

Inter arma leges silent. Lat.—“The laws are silent in the midst of arms.”—During the violence of hostility but little attention is paid to the precepts of justice.

Interdum lacrymæ pondera vocis habent. Lat. OVID.—“Tears are sometimes equal in weight to words”—The poet might have said that they are in general of more effect.

Interdum populus recte videt. Lat.—“The people sometimes see aright,”—They are occasionally deceived and misled; but they as often can judge, and with sound discretion.

Inter nos. Lat.—“Between ourselves.”

In terrorem. Lat.—“In terror.”—As a warning.

Intra fortunam quisque debet manere suam.

Lat. OVID.

“Every man should confine himself within the bounds of his own fortune.”

In transitu. Lat.—“On the passage.”—Goods *in transitu* are goods consigned by one person to another, and which have not yet reached the consignee.

Intus & in cute novi hominem. Lat. PERSIUS.—“I know the man internally and externally.”—I have a thorough knowledge of his character.

In vino veritas. Lat.—There is truth in wine.—It extracts secrets from the reserved, and puts the habitual liar off his guard.

In

I N ——— J O

In vitium ducet culpæ fuga. Lat. HORACE.—The avoiding of one fault sometimes leads into another.—Thus aversion from prodigality may gradually lead into avarice.—

Ipse dixit. Lat.—“He said it himself.”—On his *ipse dixit*—on his sole assertion.

Ipso facto. Lat.—“In the fact itself.”—By the fact when it shall appear.

Ipso jure. Lat.—“By the law itself.”—By the law when it shall be pronounced.

Ira furor brevis est. Lat.—“Anger is a short madness.”—All the mischiefs of madness may be produced by a momentary passion.

———*Ira quæ tegitur nocet;*

Professa perdunt omnia vindictæ locum.

Lat. SENECA.

“Concealed resentment alone is dangerous.”—Hatred, when declared, loses its opportunity of revenge.”

J

Jaçtitatio. Lat.—“A boasting.”—Jaçtitation of marriage is cognizable in the ecclesiastical court.

Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit. Lat. HORACE.—“The hungry stomach seldom despises vulgar fare.”—Or, as it may be differently translated, “The stomach which is seldom hungry, holds vulgar fare in contempt.”

Jeu d’esprit. Fr.—“A play of wit.”—A witticism.

Jeu de main, jeu de vilain. Fr.—Practical tricks belong only to the lowest classes. No gentleman should deal in Bears play.

Jeu de mots. Fr.—“A play on words.”

Jeu de theatre. Fr.—Stage-trick, attitude, &c.

Joco di mano, joco villano. Prov. Ital.—This is precisely

J U ——— J U

cisely in its meaning similar to the French proverb quoted above.—“*Jeu de main.*” &c.

Jucunda atque idonea dicere vitæ. Lat. HORACE.
“To describe whatever is pleasant and proper in life.”—This line well describes the duty of the didactic poet.

Jucundi acti labores. Lat. CICERO.—The labours and difficulties through which we have passed are pleasing to the recollection.

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur. Lat.—“The Judge is found guilty when a criminal is acquitted.”—This is to be understood as applying only where prejudice or corruption has dictated the sentence.

Judicium parium aut leges terræ. Lat.—“The judgment of our peers or the law of the land.” It is only by these according to *magna charta* that an Englishman can be condemned.—This quotation from the Great Charter was adopted as his motto by the first Lord CAMDEN.

Judicium Dei. Lat.—“The judgment of God.”—This was the name given by our ancestors to the *ordeal*, i. e. walking blindfold over red-hot plough-shares, &c. which has been long since disused.

Jugulare mortuos. Lat.—“To stab the dead.”—To exercise superfluous cruelty.

Jure divino. Lat.—“By divine Law.”—This is the tenure by which, according to the high flying theories, the kings of Great Britain hold their crowns in defiance of the will of the people.

Jus civile. Lat.—“The Civil Law.”—The Law of many European nations, and of some of our courts, particularly the Ecclesiastical, founded on the Code of JUSTINIAN.

Jus gentium. Lat.—“The Law of nations.”

E

Jus

J U ——— L A

Ius summum sæpe summa est malitia. Lat.—Law enforced to strictness sometimes becomes the severest injustice.

*Iustum & tenacem propositi virum.
Non civium arder prava iubentium
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solidâ.*

Lat. HORACE.

“The man who is just and firm to his purpose will not be shaken from his fixed resolution, either by the mis-directing ardor of his fellow citizens or by the threats of an imperious tyrant.”—This passage is often and properly quoted.—It offers the finest picture of a statesman whose calmness and perseverance can equally resist the excesses of popular tumult, and the menaces of an arbitrary sovereign.

Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum. Lat. SENECA.—“It is the fault of youth that it cannot govern its own violence.”—It either knows not, or will not consider where the danger lies.

L.

Labitur & labetur omne volubilis ævum. Lat. HORACE.—“The stream still flows, and will continue to flow for every age.”

Labor omnia vincit. Lat.—“Labor conquers every thing.”—There are few difficulties which will not yield to perseverance.

La faim chasse le loup du bois. Fr. Prov.—“Famine drives the wolf from the wood.”—According to the English Proverb—Hunger breaks through stone walls.

L’Affaire s’achemine. Fr.—“The business is going forward.”

*L’Amour soumet la terre, assujettit les cieux,
Les rois sont à ses pieds—il gouverne les dieux.*

Fr. CORNEILLE.

“Love rules o’er the earth and controuls the heavens—kings are at his feet, and gods are his subjects.”

L A ——— LE

subjects."—This extravagant flight, as it may be supposed, is seldom quoted but in the way of ridicule.

Language des halles. Fr.—“The language of the Markets.”—Billingsgate.

L'Art de vaincre est celui de mépriser la mort.
Fr. M. de SIVRY.—“The art of conquering is that of despising death.”—This stern maxim, so worthy the old republic of *Rome*, had its origin previous to the establishment of the new republic of France.—It has been however evidently in the contemplation of the new republicans.

Latitat. Law Lat.—“He lurks.”—A writ of summons issuing from the King's Bench, which by a fiction states the defendant to be in a state of concealment.

Laudari a viro laudato. Lat.—“To be praised by a man, himself deserving of praise.”—This is certainly the most valuable species of commendation.

Laudato ingentia rura—exiguum colito. Lat. HORACE.—“Bestow your praise upon large domains but your preference on a small estate.”—The latter to a contented mind is likely to produce the greater share of happiness.

Laus Deo. Lat.—“Praise be to God.”

Le beau monde. Fr.—The gay or fashionable world.

Le dessous de cartes. Fr.—“The lower side of the cards.”—*Il est au dessous des cartes*—he sees the faces of the cards. He is in the secret.

Les cartes sont brouillées. Fr.—“The cards are mixed.”—There is a violent misunderstanding.

Le diable est aux vaches. Fr.—“The devil is in the cows.”—There is the devil to pay.

L E ——— L E

Le grand œuvre. Fr.—“The great work.”—That is the philosophers stone.

Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle. Fr. Prov.—“The game is not worth the candles.”—The object which you aim at is not worthy of your expence or labor.

Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien. Fr.—“The best is the enemy of well.”—We should not be content with succeeding in a certain degree, whilst a farther success is attainable.

Le moineau en la main vaut mieux que l'oie qui vole. Fr. Proverb.—“A sparrow in the hand is better than a goose on the wing.”—A bird in the hand, &c.

Le mot d'enigme. Fr.—“The word of the enigma.”—The key of the mystery.

Leonina societas. Lat.—“A lion's company.”—That dangerous society where the little are devoured by their emulation of the great.

L'empire des lettres. Fr.—The republic of letters.

Le Roi le veut. Fr.—“The King wills it.”

Le Roi s'avisera. Fr.—“The King will consider.” These are phrases derived from the Normans, by which the King either gives his sanction to an act, or postpones his assent. The latter is disused in practice.

Le sage entend un demi mot. Fr.—“The sensible man understands half a word.”—A word to the wise.

Le sçavoir faire. Fr.—“The knowledge how to act.”—Address, subtlety.

Le sçavoir vivre. Fr.—“The knowledge how to live.”—An acquaintance with life and manners.

Les doux yeux. Fr.—“Soft or amorous glances.”

Les

L E ——— L I

Les eaux sont basses chez lui. Fr.—“The waters are low with him.”—His resources are exhausted.

Les fous font des festins, & les sages les mangent. Fr. Prov.—“Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.”

Les murailles ont des oreilles. Fr.—“Walls have ears.”—Be cautious how you speak.

Le vent du bureau est bon. Fr.—“The official wind is good.”—Things take a favourable turn.

Leve fit quod bene fertur onus. Lat. OVID.—“That load becomes light which is cheerfully borne.” If the spirits are buoyant they diminish in a great degree the weight of suffering.

Levis est dolor qui capere consilium potest. Lat. SENECA.—“That grief is light which can take counsel.”—On excessive grief all advice is thrown away.

Levis solet timere qui propius timet. Lat. SENECA.—“He fears less who fears more nearly.”—Our apprehensions in general diminish with the approach of the object.

Lex terræ. Lat.—“The Law of the Land.”—Taken generally in contradiction to the Civil Law, or Code of JUSTINIAN.

Libertas & natale solum. Lat.—“Liberty and my native soil.”—This was the motto which when assumed by a new made Irish Peer gave birth to the rhyming hemistick of SWIFT.

“Fine words, I wonder where he stole ’em.”

Litera scripta manet. Lat.—“The written letter remains.”—Words may pass away and be forgotten, but that which is committed to writing will remain as evidence.

Littus ama, altum alii teneant. Lat. VIRG.—“Do you keep close to the shore, let others venture

L O ——— M A

on the deep."—Consult your own safety and let others indulge in the spirit of adventure.

Locum tenens. Lat.—"One who holds the place of another."—A Deputy; A Substitute.

Locus sigilli. Lat.—"The place of the seal."—Denoted by L. S. on all diplomatic papers.

Lucri bonus odor ex re qualibet. Lat.—"The smell of gain is good, from what ever it proceeds." This was the answer of VESPASIAN to his son when the latter reproached him with having laid a tax on urine.

Lucus a non lucendo. Lat.—The word, "*Lucus*," a grove, is derived from, "*Lucere*," to shine, because the rays of the sun are supposed rarely to penetrate through its foliage. The phrase is generally used to mark an absurd or discordant etymology.

Lugete Veneres Cupidines que. Lat. HOR.—"Weep all ye Venus's and Cupid's."—Mourn all ye Loves and Graces. This quotation is generally used in an ironical sense.

Lupus pilum mutat non mentem. Lat. Prov.—"The wolf changes his coat but not his disposition."—No change of appearance can alter that which is radically perverse.

M.

Magnas inter opes inops. Lat. HORACE.—"Poor in the midst of the greatest wealth."—A just description of a rich Miser.

Maintien le droit. Fr.—"Maintain the Right."—The motto of Lord CHANDOS.

Maison de ville. Fr.—"The Town-house."—The place where municipal justice is distributed.

Maitre des hautes œuvres. Fr.—"The master of the high works."—The hangman.

Maitre

M A———M A

Maitre de basses œuvres. Fr.—“The master of the low works.”—The nightman.

Male paria male dilabuntur. Lat. PLAUTUS.—
“Things ill-acquired are as badly expended.”
What’s got over the Devil’s back, &c.

Malo mori quam fœdari. Lat.—“I had rather die than be debased.”—The motto of the Irish Earl of ATHLONE.

Malum in se. Lat.—“A thing evil in itself.”—
Malum prohibitum.—“A thing evil because forbidden.”—To illustrate the legal distinction between those two species of evil, it is only necessary to observe that *murder* is “an evil in itself.”—The exportation of wool, commonly called “owling,” was not punishable as an *evil* until it was prohibited by the law.

Malum vas non frangitur. Lat. Prov.—“A bad vessel is seldom broken.”—Things which are held most cheaply are in general the most secured from danger.

Mandamus. Law Lat.—“We order.”—A prerogative writ issuing to command the execution of a specific act,

———*Manet alta mente repositum.* Lat. VIRGIL.—
“It remains deeply fixed in the mind.”—This phrase, by which the poet describes the inveterate resentment of Juno, is now frequently used to denote a long embosomed sense of injury.

Manus hæc inimica tyrannis. Lat.—“This hand is hostile to tyrants.”—The motto of Lord CARRYSFORT.

Marquè du bon coin. Fr.—“Marked with a good stamp.”—Possessed of many good qualities.

Mars gravior sub pace latet. Lat. CLAUDIAN.—
“A severer war lurks under the shew of peace.”

Mater familiâs. Lat.—The mother of a family.

M A———M E

Materiam superabat opus. Lat. OVID.—“The workmanship surpassed the materials.”—This is applied either to great genius employed on a slight subject, or to that mechanical ingenuity which when employed upon, can heighten the value of the most precious materials.

Mature fias senex. Lat.—“May you early prove an old man.”—May you learn the wisdom of age long before you are depressed by its infirmities.

Mauvaise honte. Fr.—“False shame.”—Excessive bashfulness or timidity.

Medio tutissimus ibis. Lat. HORACE.—“You will advance most safely in the middle.”—To consult your safety, you should through life avoid all extremes.

— *Mediocribus esse poetis*

Non Dii, non homines, non concessere columnæ.

Lat. HORACE.

“Mediocrity is not allowed to poets, either by the gods, or men, or the pillars which sustain the booksellers shops.”—By this whimsical periphrase the poet means simply to say, that *Mediocrity*, which in others pursuits is respectable, in that of poetry is generally disregarded.

Meglio è un megro accordo, che un grassa sentenza. Prov. Ital.—“A lean assent is better than a fat sentence.”—A simple grant of the favour requested is better than an eloquent refusal.

Meminerunt omnia amantes. Lat. OVID.—“Lovers remember every thing.”—Nothing escapes their view or recollection.

Memorabilia. Lat.—“Things to be remembered.”
Matters deserving of record.

Μενιν αειδε θεα. Gr. *Menin aeide thea.*—“Sing goddesses

M E ——— M I

defs the anger."—The first words of *Homer's* Iliad, which are sometimes quoted to ridicule the affectation of scholarship.

Mens sana in corpore sano. Lat. HORACE.—“A sound mind in an healthful body.”

Mens sibi conscia recti. Lat. HORACE.—“A mind which is conscious to itself of rectitude.”—The best support under suffering, and the best armour against calumny.

Meo sum pauper in ære. Lat. HORACE.—“I am poor, but only in debt to myself.”—If I have abridged my own comforts my consolation is that I owe nothing to others.

Meum & tuum. Lat.—“Mine and yours.”—It is a question of—*meum & tuum*—The dispute is respecting the distinct rights of property.

Meus mihi, suus cuique carus. Lat. PLAUTUS.—“Mine is dear to me, and is to every man.”—Every one has his own prepossessions and predilections.

Mezzo termine. Ital.—“A middle line or middle course of conduct.

Minus in parvos fortuna furit

Leviusque ferit leviora Deus. Lat. SENECA.

“The rage of fortune is less directed against the humble, and Providence strikes more lightly on the low.”—Those of humble condition are exempt from the violent reverses which frequently afflict their superiors.

——— *Minuti*

Semper & infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas

Ultio.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Revenge is always the pleasure of a little weak and narrow mind.”—No man of an enlarged mind indulges in so dark a passion.

Minutiæ. Lat.—“Trifles.”—To enter into *minutiæ*

M I ——— M O

nutia—To discuss the most minute and trifling parts of the business.

Mirabile dictu. Lat.—“Wonderful to tell.”

Mirum. Lat.—“Wonderful.”

Mittimus. Law Lat.—“We send.”—The writ by which a Magistrate commits an offender to prison.

Modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis. Lat. HORACE.
“He now places me at *Thebes* and now at *Athens*.”—This is used as a compliment to a great dramatic poet who can change his scene, and lose sight of the unities of time and place, without diminishing the interest which he has once excited.

Mollia tempora fandi. Lat. HORACE.—“The favourable occasions for speaking.”—These the poet intimates are to be sought with great men. The request may succeed at one time which at another may be considered as an importunity.

———*Momento mare vertitur,
Eodem die ubi luserunt, navigia forbentur*.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“In a moment the sea is convulsed, and on the same day vessels are swallowed up where they lately sported on the wave.”—This is not confined in its application to the perils of the sea.—It is equally applicable to the general vicissitude of human affairs.

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.

Lat. VIRG.

“An horrid monster, gross and shapeless, and who had lost his sight.”—This is the description given by Virgil of the Giant POLYPHEMUS when his one eye had been bored out by Ulysses.—It is sometimes applied to an absurd proposition conceived in presumption and brought forth by ignorance.

Mors

M O ——— M U

— *Mors sola fatetur,
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Death alone confesses how weak and feeble is the body of man.”—It rests with death, to shew the weakness of ambition and the inanity of pride.

Mors ultima linea rerum est. Lat. HORACE.—

“Death is the last boundary of human affairs.”

The speculations of wealth and ambition are all bounded by the grave.

Mortuo leoni & lepores insultant. Lat.—“Even hares can insult a dead lion.”—The mightiest of the dead may be insulted by the weakest of the living.

Mot du guet. Fr.—“A watch-word.”

Mots d'usage. Fr.—“Words of usage.”—Phrases in common use.

— *Movet cornicula risum*

Furtivis nudata coloribus.

Lat. HORACE.

“The crow, when stript of her borrowed plumes, provokes our laughter.”—No object is more ridiculous than the plagiarist, when deprived of his stolen ornaments.

Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra.

Lat. LABERIUS.

“Many things fall between the cup and the lip.”—Disappointment will interfere between us and our nearest expectations.

Multa docet fames. Lat. Proverb.—“Hunger teaches many things.”—Necessity is the mother of invention.

Multi te oderint, si teipsum ames. Lat.—“Many will hate you, if you love yourself.”—Self-love when strongly manifested is of all things the most disgusting.

Multis

M U ——— N A

— *Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*

Nulli flebilior quam mihi. HORACE.

“He died lamented by many good men, but by none more mourned than by me.”

Multos ingratos invenimus, plures facimus. Lat.—

“We find many ungrateful men, and we make more.”—Ingratitude is but too frequent, yet it is sometimes provoked by the arrogance of the benefactor.

— *Multos in summa pericula misti*
Venturi timor ipse mali. Lat. LUCAN.

“The mere apprehension of a coming evil, has put many into a situation of the utmost danger.”—Our alarms frequently lead us into perils more fearful even than those which we first apprehended.

Multum in parvo. Lat.—“Much in a little.”—A great deal said in a few words. A compendium of knowledge.

— *Mutato nomine de te*
Fabula narratur. Lat. HORACE.

“Change but the name, the tale is told of you.”—You smile at the satire whilst you suppose it levelled at another; yet if the name were altered you would find it reach to “your own business and bosom.”

N.

— *Nam dives fieri qui vult,*
Et cito vult fieri. Lat. JUVENAL.

“He who desires to become rich, wishes that desire to be soon accomplished.”—There is a natural alliance between avarice and rapacity.

Nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum
Facti crimen habet. Lat. JUVENAL.

“For he who silently intends a crime, has all the guilt of the deed.”—There are cases in which

N A ——— N E

which to resolve on, and to commit a guilty act, are equal in point of criminality.

Nam vitiiis nemo sine nascitur, optimus ille est

Qui minimis urgetur.

Lat. HORACE.

"For no man being born without faults, the best is he who has the fewest."—No man can attain perfection; the nearest approach to it is therefore entitled to the highest praise.

Natura lo fece, & poine ruppa la stampa. Ital.—

"Nature after making him broke the mould."

This eulogy, though applied to one of their greatest poets, has all the *extravaganza* of the Italian school. It imports of the subject, what no man can predict—that future time shall never see his equal.

Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret. Lat.

HORACE.—"You may turn nature out of doors with violence, but she will still return."

Nature will continue to plead and enforce her rights, in despite of every temporary restraint.

————— *Ne cede malis*

Sed contra audentior ito.

Lat.

"Do not yield to misfortunes, but advance to meet them with greater fortitude."

Nec Deus interfit nisi dignus vindice nodus. Lat.

HORACE.—"Nor let a God interfere unless the difficulty be worthy of such an intervention."—The poet is advising play-wrights.—

Do not introduce an extraordinary or supernatural appearance, unless on an occasion of the highest importance.

Necesse est facere sumptum qui quærit lucrum. Lat.

PLAUTUS.—"It is necessary that he who looks for gain should incur expence."—No profit in common life can be made without a previous risque and expenditure.

————— *Nec*

————— *Nec lex est justior ulla,
Quam necis artificem arte perire sua.*

Lat. VIRGIL

“Nor is there any law more just, than, that the contriver of destruction should perish by his own arts.”—It is gratifying to man, and seems the peculiar dispensation of God, when the malignant authors of mischief are themselves the victims of their own contrivances.

Nec lusse pudet sed non incidere ludum. Lat. HORACE.—“The shame is not in having sported, but in not having broken off the sport.”—The levities of youth are pardonable, but if not discontinued in time, they form the strongest reproach to maturity and age.

Nec prece nec pretio. Lat.—“Neither by prayer or by price.”—By intreaty or purchase.—The motto of Viscount BATEMAN.

Nec semper feriet quodcunque minabitur arcus. Lat.—“The arrow will not always hit the object which it threatens.”—The best aims are often fruitless.

Nec sibi sed toto genitum se credere mundo. Lat. LUCAN.—“To think that he was born, not for himself, but for the world.”—This is the rare character of an enlarged, and philosophic mind.

Nec temere nec timide. Lat.—“Neither rashly or fearfully.”—The motto of E. DARLINGTON.

Nec tibi quid liceat, sed quid fecisse decebit

Occurrat, mentemques domat respectus honesti.

Lat. CLAUDIAN.

“Do not consider what you may do, but what it will become you to have done, and let the sense of honour subdue your mind.”—This is a most admirable epitome of ethics. If men were
to

to look not to the extent of their power, but to that mode of conduct which will bear reflection, the great would be more respected, and the powerless more happy.

Ne cui de te plusquam tibi credas. Lat.—“Do not believe any man more than yourself, when he speaks of you.”—When a man flatters you, you should correct his assertions by your own consciousness.

Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus

Interpres.

Lat. HORACE.

“Nor should the translator aim at rendering the original word for word.”—In this servility of translation the spirit of the original will certainly evaporate.

Nec vixit male qui natus moriensque sefellit. Lat. HORACE.—“Nor has he spent his life badly who has passed it from his birth to his burial in privacy.”—The man is fortunate who escapes completely from the cares of public life.

Nem. con. Abbrev. for *nemine contradicente*.

Nem. dis. Abbrev. for *nemine dissentiente*.—“No person opposing or disagreeing.”—These two phrases are in fact synonymous. The latter however is exclusively used in the House of Peers.

Nemo me impune laceffit. Lat.—“No man provokes me with impunity.”—The motto of the order of the *Thistle*, to the nature of which plant it has a reference.

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. Lat. PLINY.—“No man is wise at all times.”—This phrase so frequently employed, enforces a serious truth, that the wisest of mankind have their lapses of indiscretion.

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. Lat. JUVENAL.—“No man ever became in an instant the most base.”

N E ——— N I

base."—The progress from virtue towards vice is so gradual and insensible, that it is impossible to suppose an instantaneous transition from one to the other.

*Nemo sine vitiis nascitur, optimus ille est,
Qui minimis urgetur.* Lat. HORACE.
See "*Nam vitiis nemo.*"

Ne plus ultra. Lat.—"Nothing more beyond."—He was arrived at his "*ne plus ultra.*" His utmost efforts could not carry him any further.

Ne puero gladium. Lat. Prov.—"Do not trust a boy with a sword."—Do not commit a rash weapon into inconsiderate hands.

Ne quid nimis. Lat.—"Do not take too much of any thing," or pursue any object too far.

Nil agit exemplum litem quod lite resolvit. Lat. HORACE.—"That example does nothing which in removing one difficulty introduces another." That arbitration is of no avail which leaves behind it as great a difficulty as it found in the first instance.

Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. Lat. HORACE.—"To be conscious of no guilt, and to blush for no fault."—This is well described by the poet, as the strongest proof of a pure mind and unfulled conscience.

*Nil dictu fœdum, visuque hæc limina tangat,
Intra quæ puer est.* Lat. JUVENAL.
"Let nothing foul, either to the eye or the ear, be seen or heard within those doors which enclose a boy."—Nothing indecent or criminal should be mentioned within the early and eager hearing of children. "Little pitchers have large ears."

Nil

*Nil erit ulterius quod nostris moribus addat
Posteritas, eadem cupient facientque minores
Omne in inpræcipiti vitium stetit.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“There remains nothing farther which posterity can add to our manners. Our successors may desire and act the same thing, but every vice is at present at its height.”—This is the complaint of every century since a picture of national manners was first drawn. The inventive genius of each succeeding age has continued however to mock the prediction.

*Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se
Quam quod ridiculos homines facit.*

Lat. HORACE.

“The greatest hardship of poverty is, that it tends to make men ridiculous.”

Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri. Lat. HORACE.—If this be not true “There is no kernel in the olive, nor has the nut any shell.”—There is no trusting even to physical evidence.

Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes. Lat. HORACE.—“Confessing that nothing of the same kind had arisen, or was likely to arise in future times.”—Admitting the existence of an *unique*, a thing not to be equalled.

Ni l'un ni l'autre. Fr.—“Neither the one or the other.”

Nisi dominus frustra. Lat.—“Unless the Lord be with you all your efforts are in vain.”—This, which is the motto of the city of Edinburgh, has been thus whimsically translated, “You can do nothing here unless you are a Lord!”

Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. Lat.—“Virtue is the only and true nobility.”—The pride of birth and the sound of titles disappear before the intrinsic dignity of virtue.

N O ——— N O

Nocet empti dolore voluptas. Lat.—“That pleasure is injurious which is bought at the price of pain.”
—We should carefully look to the perils which await upon certain enjoyments.

Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna. Lat. HORACE.—“Be these your studies by day and by night.”—Let those objects be never out of your contemplation.

Noli me tangere. Lat.—“Do not touch me.”—A name given to a very tender complaint in the nose or to a person who is over sensitive.

Nolle prosequi. Law Lat.—A writ issued sometimes by the Attorney-general forbidding the plaintiff in certain cases to proceed any further in his action.

Nom de guerre. Fr.—“A war-name.”—An assumed or travelling title.—Your “Captain” is excellent as a *nom de guerre*.

Non assumpsit. Law Lat.—“He did not assume” or take to himself. A plea in personal actions when the defendant denies that any promise was made.

Non compos mentis. Lat.—“Not of sound mind.”—In a delirium or lunacy.

Non constat. Law Lat.—“It does not appear.”—It is not before the court in evidence.

Non est ad astra mollis a terris via. Lat. SENECA.—“There is no easy way from the earth to the stars.”—It is not by common efforts that men can attain to immortality.

Non est jocus esse malignum. Lat. HOR.—“There is no joke in being malignant.”—Some men seem to mistake asperity for humour; yet they are things almost incompatible.

Non fumum ex fulgore sed ex fumo dare lucem. Lat. HORACE.—“Not to bring smoke from light but

N O ——— N O

but out of darkness to produce splendor."—This is the difference as stated by the satyrists between a bad poet and a good one. The former exhausts himself in the glare of his opening, and loses himself in smoke. The latter proceeds from a more modest opening to disclose all the radiance of poetry.

Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Not being myself a stranger to suffering, I have learned to relieve the calamities of others.”—The school of misfortune is the only one which can endue the mind with sympathy.

Non licet in bello bis peccare. Lat.—“It is not permitted in war to err twice.”—At other games a blot may be got over, but at this most dangerous game, a mistake is generally to be considered as irretrievable.

Non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris hirudo. Lat. HORACE.—“Like a leech which does not quit the skin until it is full of blood.”—Used to mark a pertinacious claimant or applicant, who cannot be induced to retire until he has obtained his purpose.

Non obstante. Lat.—“Notwithstanding.”—A phrase used in patents to intimate a dispensing power.

Non omnia possumus omnes. Lat. VIRGIL.—“We cannot all of us do every thing.”—The human faculties are generally confined to a narrow line of operation.

Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda. Lat.—“Every error is not to be called folly.”—Factivity is not to be inferred from a single circumstance of error.

Non satis est pulchra esse poemata dulcia suntu. Lat. HORACE. “It is not enough that poetry should be decorated, it should also be interesting.”

Nonumque prematur in annum. Lat. HORACE.—“Let your piece be kept nine years.”—This

N O ——— N U

is a precept with which our dramatic poets are too much "pressed by hunger and request of friends" to afford their compliance.

Nos patriam fugimus, nos dulcia linquimus arva.

Lat. VIRGIL.—"We leave our country, we quit our delightful plains."—We feel all the horrors of migrating from our native soil.

Nosce hæc omnia salus est adolescentulis. Lat.—"It is salutary for young men to be informed of these things."

Nota bene. Lat.—"Mark well."—Used as referring to some remarkable object or circumstance.

———*Novi ingenium mulierum*

Nolunt ubi velis, ubi nolis capiunt ultro. Lat.

"I know the nature of women. When you are desirous they are unwilling. When you are disinclined they come forward with their claims."

—One of the common place satires on the caprices of the female sex.

Nudum pactum. Lat.—"A naked agreement."—A promise unconfirmed by any written obligation.

———*Nulla aconita bibuntur*

Fœtilibus.

Lat.

"No hemlock is drunk out of earthenware."—

The danger of poison is reserved for those who drink out of vessels of plate.

Nulla fides regni sociis, omnisque potestas

Impatiens consortis erit.

Lat. LUCAN.

"There will be no common faith between those who share in power, and each man will be jealous of his associate."—This is a strong description of the jealous and distracted councils of a nation, on the eve of ruin.

Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus

Iustitiam.

Lat.

"We shall not refuse or postpone the justice which

N U ——— N U

which is due to any man."—This emphatic phrase is in *magna charta*—the "great charter" of our rights.

Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia. Lat.—"No protecting power is wanting if prudence be but employed."—If men in general acted with prudence, they need not be under the necessity of invoking any other aid.

Nullum tempus occurrit regi. Law Lat.—"No time impedes the King."—The rights of the crown are indefeasible by any lapse of time.

Numerisque fertur lege solutis. Lat. HOR.—"He is borne along in numbers free from law."—His verses are licentious, or unrestrained by any of the existing rules.

Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit. Lat. JUVENAL.—"Nature never says one thing and wisdom another."—Their dictates are always in complete accordance.

———*Nunquam libertas gratior extat*

Quam sub rege pio.

"Liberty never existed in a more gracious form than under a pious king."—Monarchy is not unfavourable to liberty if the monarch adheres to the obligations which exist between him and the people.

Nunquam non paratus. Lat.—"Always ready."—The motto of Lord ANNANDALE.

Nunquam potest non esse virtuti locus. Lat. SENECA.
"There must ever be a place for virtue."—A wise and good man can never be without a proper scope for his exertions.

Nunquam sunt grati qui nocuere sales. Lat.—
"Those witticisms are never agreeable which have an injurious tendency."—The wit which is too acrimonious will seldom find an advocate.

O.

Obiter dictum. Law Lat.—“A thing said by the way.”—An opinion given in passing, and which not applying judicially to the case is not to be resorted to as of authority.

Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit. Lat. TERENCE.—“Obsequiousness procures friends, but truth begets hatred.”—Deference and adulation will excite a kindness where the honest bluntness of truth must have provoked an enmity.

Occupet extremum scabies. Prov. Lat.—“Let the itch infect the last.”—*Anglice*, “The devil take the hindmost.”

O! Curas hominum, O quantum est in rebus inane.
Lat. PERSIUS,
“Oh the cares of men and how much of frivolity is in their affairs.”

Oderint dum metuant. Lat. CICERO.—“Let them hate provided they fear.”—This is the sentiment of a tyrant towards his subjects briefly and well expressed.

Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosum.
Lat. HORACE.
“The grave dislikes the chearful man and the man of gayer spirits hates the grave.”—There can be no pleasurable association between people of a different temperament.

Oderunt peccare boni, virtutis amore. Lat.—“Good men forbear to sin, merely from their love of virtue.”—Those who love virtue for herself will act solely from her impulses and without any regard to extrinsic circumstances.

Odia in longum jaciens quæ reconderet, auctaque promeret.
Lat. TACITUS.
“A man who lays his resentment aside, but stores

stores it up to bring it forward with additional acrimony."—This as JUNIUS observes is a description of the very worst of characters. The man who can dissemble his resentment until occasion serves is the basest of all hypocrites and the most dangerous of all enemies.

Odia qui nimium timet regnare nescit. Lat. SENECA.
 "He who is too fearfully alive to hatred is ignorant of the art of reigning."—The sovereign who aims at the general good of his people should learn to condemn the resentments of individuals.

Qdimus accipitrem quia semper vivit in armis. Lat. Proverb.—"We hate the hawk, because she is always at variance."—All men must detest that power which is a state of eternal hostility.

Odi profanum vulgus & arceo. Lat. HORACE.
 "I hate and repel from me the profane vulgar."—This is in the exordium of the poet to a religious hymn, and on a subject where the common people were supposed to be wholly ignorant. It is now sometimes used to mark their exile from the regions of political mystery.

Q! fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint.
 Lat. VIRGIL;

"Oh! how much more than fortunate were they but aware of their own happiness."—This exclamation was originally applied to the condition of husbandmen. It is now used to envelop the opiate which it is deemed necessary to apply to any political discontent.

Ogni medaglio ha il suo reverse. Ital. Proverb.—
 "Every medal has its reverse." There are two sides to every statement.

Ohe! Jam satis. Lat. JUVENAL.—"Oh there is now more than enough."—A phrase used to denote satiety and disgust.

Oh! tempora Oh! mores. Lat. HORACE.—“Oh the times and the manners.”—How the former are changed and the latter are debased?

O! Imitatores! Servum pecus! Lat.—“Oh! Ye imitators what a servile herd ye are.”—How much does the servile copyist sink beneath the originality of genius?

Olim meminisse juvabit. Lat. VIRGIL.—“The future recollection will be pleasing.”—There is a melancholy consolation in the retrospect of past misfortunes.

O! miseras hominum mentes, oh! pectora cæca!
Lat. LUCRETIVS.

“How wretched are the minds of men, and how blind their understandings?”—A quotation frequently and well applied in a moment of popular delusion.

*Omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se,
Crimen habet, quanto major qui peccat habetur.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Every fault of the mind becomes more conspicuous and more guilty in proportion to the higher rank of the offender.”—Persons in high station are not only answerable for their own conduct, but for the example which they may hold out to others. This, joined to their advantages of education, aggravates their vices and load them with a greater share of responsibility.

Omne capax movet urna nomen. Lat. HORACE.—

“In the capacious urn of death every name is shaken.”—With respect to mortality all are subject to the same lot.

Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum. Lat.—

“Believe that each day is the last to shine upon thee.”—Always suppose that your death is near, and when it comes you will be found better prepared.

Omnes

O M ——— O M

Omnes eodem cogimur—omnium

Verfatur urna—serius ocyus

Sors exitura.

Lat. HORACE.

“We are all compelled to go the same way; the urn of death is agitated for all; and sooner or later the lot must come forth.”—The tendency of this quotation is precisely the same with the foregoing.

Omne solum forti patria est. Lat. OVID.—“To a brave man, every soil forms his country.”—A stout spirit is not to be subdued even by exile. He will find his country in every clime.

Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.

Lat. HORACE.

“Every thing that is superfluous overflows from the full bosom.”—The poet, who means to interest, should not overload his subject with unnecessary description or improbable aggravation.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

Lat. HORACE.

“He has carried every point who has mixed that which is useful with what is agreeable.” It is the highest praise of a writer to entertain whilst he instructs, and to interest the heart, whilst he informs the mind.

Omnia tuta timens. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Fearing all things, even those which are safe.”—A mind long harrassed with dangers, can look with confidence to no quarter for security or repose.

Omnia vincit amor, & nos cedamus amori.

Lat. VIRGIL.

“Love conquers all things, and let us yield to love.”—His power is so despotic that nothing is left to mortals but submission.

———*Omnis enim res,*

*Virtus fama, decus, divina, humanaque pulchris
Divitiis parent.*

Lat. HORACE.

“For all divine and human affairs, virtue
fame

O N ——— O R

fame and honor now obey the alluring influence of riches."—It was said in the days of this poet "that at *Rome* all things were venal." Had he lived in later days, he could have furnished even a stronger description of the omnipotence of wealth and of the progress of venality.

On commence par etre dupe, on finit par etre fripon. Fr. Proverb.—"They begin by being fools and end in being knaves."—This is a just description as it is applied to the progress of a gambler.

On dit. Fr.—"It is said."—It is an *on dit*.—It is merely a loose report.

Onus probandi. Lat.—"The burden of proving." The *onus probandi* should lie on the person making a charge. He is bound to prove what he asserts.

Opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum.

Lat. HORACE.

"In a long work it is allowable that sleep should sometimes creep on the writer."—A lapse is pardonable in a poem of great length. More indulgence is due to the author of an epic poem than can be allowed to the framer of an epigram or sonnet.

Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus.

Lat. HORACE.

"The lazy ox wishes for horse-trappings and the steed wishes to plough."—It is the same in human nature. Every man wishes to exchange his situation; and frequently to adopt one, which is unsuited to his powers.

Optimum obsonium labor. Lat. Prov.—"Labor is the best sauce."—Labor like hunger can give a relish to the homeliest food.

Orandum est ut sit mens sana, in corpore sano.

Lat. HORACE.

"Our prayer should be for a sound mind in an healthy

O T ——— P A

healthy body,"—as the first great requisites to human happiness.

Otia si tollas, periere cupidinis arcus. Lat. OVID.
Remove but the temptations of leisure, and the bow of Cupid shall lose its effect.—It is indolence that gives force to our passions; they produce but little effect on the mind which is absorbed in business and industry.

Otium cum dignitate. Lat.—“Leisure and respect.”
He enjoys his *otium cum dignitate*. He is withdrawn from business, and is honoured in his retreat.

Ouvrage de longue haleine. Fr.—“A long winded business.”—A work too tediously spun out.

P.

Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede
Pauperum tabernus, regumque turres.

Lat. HORACE.

“Pale death approaches with an equal step and knocks indiscriminately at the door of the cottage and the portals of the palace.”—Peasants and princes are alike subjected to the immutable law of mortality.

Parcere subjectis & debellare superbos. Lat.—“To spare the lowly and subdue the proud.”—The French have held out their adoption of this maxim, which they thus translate “*Guerre aux chateaux & paix aux chaumières.*”—War against the castles, but peace to the cottages,

Pari passu. Lat.—“With an equal pace.”—By a similar gradation.

Par maniere d'acquit. Fr. Prov.—“By way of discharge.”—Carelessly.

Par neque supra. Lat.—“Neither above nor below” his business.—Used to describe a man whose abilities are exactly fitted to his station.

Par nobile fratrum. Lat.—“A noble pair of brothers.”—Used ironically to denote two associates exactly suited to each other.

Pars sanitatis velle sanari fuit. Lat. SENECA.—“The wish to be cured is of itself an advance to health.”—Metaphorically: to be conscious of one’s own folly is a negative advance to wisdom.

Par signe de mepris. Fr.—As a token of contempt.

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. Lat. HORACE.—“The mountain is in labour, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth.”—Applied to an author or orator, whose laboured openings produce nothing in the end but imbecility and abortion.

Parvum parva decent. Lat.—“Little things befit the humble man.”—The man in a low station never makes himself ridiculous but when his efforts exceed his means.

Pas a pas on va bien loin. Fr.—“Step by step one goes very far.”—To advance by gradual degrees is in general most secure as well as most successful.

*Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit,
Tunc suus, ex merito, quemque tuetur honor.*

Lat. OVID.

“Envy is nourished against the living. It ceases when the object is dead. His deserved honours then will defend him against calumny.”—The sentiment that the world seldom does justice to living merit, will be found, varied only in the expression, in different places of this collection.

Passim. Lat.—“Every where.”—In various places.

Pater familiâs. Lat.—“The father of a family.”

Pater patriæ. Lat.—“The father of his country.”

Patriæ fumus igne alieno luculentior. Lat.—“The smoke of one’s own country appears brighter than
than

than any foreign fire."—Every man must love his natal soil, in spite of all its comparative disadvantages.

Patriæ infelici fidelis. Lat.—"Faithful to his unfortunate country."—The motto of the Irish Earl of COURTOWN.

Patria quis exul se quoque fugit. Lat. HORACE.—"What exile from his country is able to escape himself."—Guilt vainly seeks for a refuge in foreign climes from its own consciousness.

Paulum sepultæ distat inertiae

Celata virtus.

Lat. HORACE.

"Virtue or energy when concealed differs but little from buried inertness."—If a man can serve his country or his friend, and withholds his exertions, he is as liable to blame for his indolence as others for their incapacity.

Pax in bello. Lat.—"Peace in war."—A relaxed or incompetent system of hostility.—"The king 'says Dr. Johnson' who makes war on his enemies tenderly distresses his subjects most cruelly."

Peccavi. Lat.—"I have sinned."—To make one cry *peccavi*—to compel him to acknowledge his transgression.

Pecuniam in loco negligere maximum est lucrum. Lat. Prov.—"To despise money on some occasions leads to the greatest gain."—There are circumstances where nothing is to be expected but from a most liberal expenditure.

Peine forte & dure. Fr.—"A harsh and severe pain."—This was applied in the old law to the punishment of laying under heavy weights, and feeding only with bread and kennel water the culprit who refused to plead on his arraignment.—This severity is done away by the recent law, which enacts that the culprit so refusing to plead shall be held to have pled guilty.

Pendente

Pendente lite. Lat.—“Whilst the suit or contest is depending.”

Percunctatorem fugito nam garrulus idem est. Lat.
“Shun the inquisitive person, for he is also a talker.”—Those who enquire much into the affairs of others are seldom capable of retaining the secrets which they may learn.

Per quod servitium amisit. Law term.—“By which he lost her service.”—The words are used to describe the injury sustained by the plaintiff when the defendant has debauched a daughter or apprentice.

Per saltum. Lat.—“By a leap.”—He has taken his degrees *per saltum*. He has attained to high honours by passing over the intermediate degrees.

Per scelera semper sceleribus certum est iter. Lat. SENECA. “The way to wickedness is always through wickedness.”—The perpetration of one crime generally leads to the commission of another.

Per se. Lat.—“By itself.”—No man likes mustard *per se*. JOHNSON.

Petites maisons. Fr.—“The little houses.”—A French phrase for a mad house; probably from the narrowness of the cells.

——— *Pictoribus atque poetis*

Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.

Lat. HORACE.

“The power to dare every thing always belonged to painters and to poets.”—The sister arts are entitled to avail themselves of equal boldness of invention.

Ploratur lacrymis amissa pecunia veris.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“The loss of money is deplored with real tears.”
Whatever may be affected on other subjects,
nothing

nothing wounds the feelings of most men so much as their pecuniary losses.

Plus apud me ratio valebit quam vulgi opinio. Lat. —“Reason shall prevail with me more than popular opinion.”—I shall prefer my own judgment to general prejudice.

Preces armatae. Lat. —“Armed prayers.”—Claims made with feigned submission but which at the same time are to be sustained by force.

Prendre la lune avec les dents. Fr. —“To seize the moon with one’s teeth.”—To aim at impossibilities.

Prima facie. Lat. —“On the first face.”—On the first view of an affair; or in parliamentary phraseology, on the first blush of the business.

Probitas laudatur & alget. Lat. Juv. —“Honesty is praised and freezes.”—Acts of probity have too frequently no other reward than a cold commendation.

Poeta nascitur non fit. Lat. Prov. —“A poet is born but is not made.”—No degree of study can make a poet, unless the man be possessed of innate genius.

Point d’argent, point de Suisse. Fr. Prov. —“No more money, no more Swiss.”—An allusion to the mercenary services of that nation.—No longer pipe, no longer dance.

——— *Populas me sibilat at mihi plaudo
Itse domi, simulac nummos contempler in arca.*

Lat. HORACE.

“The people hisses me, but I applaud myself at home when I contemplate the money in my chest.”—The miser in the view of his hoards finds a consolation and refuge from the public contempt.

Posse comitatûs. Lat. “The power of the county,” which the sheriff is authorized to call forth when—

whenever an opposition is made to the King's writ, or to the execution of justice.

Possunt quia posse videntur. Lat.—“ They are able because they seem to be able.”—The greater energy in all cases of force will be found on that side, which from any cause whatever can be taught to look confidently for success.

Post bellum auxilium. Lat. SUIDAS.—“ Aid after the war.”—A vain and superfluous succour, offered when the difficulty is past.

Post malam segetem serendum est. Lat. SENECA.—“ After a bad crop, you should instantly begin to sow.”—Instead of sinking under misfortune, we should immediately think of renewing our industry.

Postea. Law Lat.—The name given to the writ by which the proceedings by *nisi prius* are returned after the verdict, into the court of common pleas.

Postulata. Lat.—“ Things required.”—The admissions demanded from an adversary, before the main argument is entered upon.

Præferre patriam liberis regem decet. Lat. SENECA.—“ A king should prefer his country to his children.”—His duty to his subjects should take place of his family affections.

Præmunire. Law Lat. (from *Præmonere*, “ to forwarn.”)—A writ by which offenders in certain cases are put out of the protection of the law.

Principiis obsta. Lat.—“ Meet the first beginnings.”—Look to the budding mischief before it has time to ripen into maturity. See the next article.

*Principiis obsta, sero medecina paratur
Cum mala per longas convaluere moras.*

Lat. OVID.

“ Meet the disorder in its outset. The medicine

cine may be too late, when the disease has gained ground through delay."—This precept is universally just. It is at present more frequently applied to political than to animal œconomy.

Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.

Lat. HORACE.

"To have pleased great men is a circumstance which claims not the least degree of praise."—This poet was also a courtier. The praise could not be great if the court of Augustus bore a resemblance to those of modern times.

Privatus illis census erat brevis-commune magnum.

Lat. HORACE.

"Their private fortunes were but small, the wealth of the public was great."—This description is applied to the infancy of the Roman republic, and contrasted with the later and more corrupt times when individuals were possessed of enormous wealth while the public treasury was impoverished.

Pro & con. Lat.—"For and against."—The reasonings *pro & con*—on both sides of the question.

Pro bono publico. Lat.—"For the public good."

Pro hac vice. Lat.—"For this turn."—A. shall present, *pro hac vice*, when B. has an alternate right of presentation to a living.

Pro re nata. Lat.—"For a special business."—An assembly called *pro re nata*—for that particular affair.

Projicit ampullas & sesquipedalia verba. Lat. HORACE.—"He throws away his swollen phrases and his words a foot and a half long."—When reduced to adversity a man forgets the lofty tone and supercilious language of prosperity.

Prosperum & felix scelus virtus vocatur. Lat. SENECA.—"Wickedness when successful and prosperous"

P R———Q U

perous is called virtue."—This will be best explained by the English epigram.

"Treason does never prosper, what's the reason?

"That when it prospers, none dare call it treason!"

Pro tempore. Lat.—"For the time."—A measure *pro tempore*—a temporary expedient.

Proximus ardet Ucalegon. Lat. VIRG.—"Your next neighbour's house is on fire."—The danger is so near that it becomes you to consider your own safety.

Pulchrum est accusari ab accusandis. Lat.—"It is an honorable circumstance to be accused by those who are themselves deserving of accusation."

Q.

Quærit & inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti. Lat. HORACE.—"The miser is ever on the search, yet fears to use what he has acquired."

Quæ supra nos nihil ad nos. Lat. Prov.—"The things which are above us are nothing to us." A maxim frequently used against astrologers, and sometimes, but falsely, applied to politicians. Every man who can understand the first principles of government has a right to examine into the conduct of his rulers.

Qualis ab incepto processerit & sibi constet. Lat. HORACE.—"Let him proceed as he begun and be consistent with himself;"—This was written as an instruction to the tragic poet. It is now used to recommend an adherence to consistency.

Quam diu se bene gesserit. Lat.—"As long as he shall conduct himself properly."—A phrase first used in the letters patent granted to the chief baron of the exchequer. All the judges
now

Q U ——— Q U

now hold their places by this tenure; they were formerly held, "*Durante bene placito*," During the king's pleasure.

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. Lat. HORACE.

"Sometimes even the good Homer nods."—Superior minds are not at all times exempt from lapses, or from frailty.

Quantum. Lat.—"How much."—The *quantum*, "the due proportion."

Quantum quisque sua nummorum condit in arca, Tantum habet & fidei. Lat. JUVENAL.

"Every man's credit, and consequence are proportioned to the sums which he holds in his chest." The word credit is here not taken in the modern sense. The meaning is simply—It is wealth alone which can command respect.

Quare impedit. Lat.—The name of a writ issued by the lord of the manor against a person who has disturbed his right of advowson.

——— *Quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura.*

Lat. HORACE.

"Faults originating from carelessness or of which human nature was not sufficiently aware." Errors in a literary work either springing from haste or partaking of the infirmity of our nature.

Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. Lat. HOR.

"Those whom God wishes to destroy he first deprives of reason."—This is frequently applied in a political sense, where the incapacity of ministers, or the apathy of the people, is the obvious prelude to their ruin.

——— *Quem semper acerbum
Semper honoratum (sic Dii voluistis) habebo.*

Lat. VIRGIL.

That day "which I shall always recollect
G 2 with

Q U ——— Q U

with grief, but as the Gods have willed it with reverence;"—referring to a day on which the speaker had lost a most valued friend.

Qui Bavium non odit amet tua carmina

Mævi!

Lat. VIRG.

"He who does not hate *Bavius*, let him oh *Mævius* love thy verses."—He who has so little taste as to relish one bad performance, cannot be disgusted with another equally indifferent.

Qui capit ille facit. Lat. Prov.—"He who takes it to himself makes the allusion."—He that the cap fits let him wear it.

Quicquid erit—superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.

Lat. VIRGIL.

"Whatever the event may be we must subdue our fortune by bearing it."—The only way to overcome disaster is by fortitude and perseverance.

Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures. Lat. VIRGIL.—"What will their masters do, when low villains can thus dare?"—What are we not to expect from the principals, when we are thus insulted by their subalterns?

———*Quid non mortalia pectora cogis*

Auri sacra fames?

Lat. VIRGIL.

"Accursed thirst of gold! To what dost not thou compel the human breast?"—To what atrocities cannot that mind reach which is impelled by avarice.

———*Quid nos dura refugimus*

Ætas, quid intactum nefasti

Reliquimus.

Lat. HORACE.

"What harshness has this age left untried, or what wickedness unaccomplished?"—By this reflection so often employed, it is meant to intimate that the present age is worse than any of those which have preceded.

Quid

Q U ——— Q U

Quid nunc? Lat.—“What now?”—What is the news at present?—Applied in ridicule to a person who makes the acquisition of news his principal pursuit.

Quid pro quo. Lat.—“What for what.”
A quid pro quo, a mutual consideration.

Quidquid agunt homines nostri farrago libelli.
 Lat. JUVENAL.—“Whatever men do is the subject of our book.”—The themes on which the author treats are human life and human manners.

Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur achiivi. Lat.
 HORACE.—“Whatever error their kings may commit, the Greeks are punished.”

—————When doating monarchs urge
 Unsound resolves their subjects feel the scourge.

Quidquid in altum fortuna tulit ruitura levat.
 Lat. SENECA.

“Whatever fortune has raised to an height, she has raised only that it may fall.”—When chance, not merit, has contributed to a man’s elevation, his fall may be considered as certain.

Quidquid multis peccatur inultum est. Lat. LUCAN.
 “The guilt which is committed by many, must pass unpunished.”—Where the offenders are numerous it is sometimes prudent to overlook the crime.

Quidquid præcipies, esto brevis. Lat. HORACE.
 “When you introduce a moral lesson, let it be brief.”—Precepts of morality are so little suited to the temper of the general hearer, that they should be made as short as possible.

—————*Quid rides*
Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur.
 Lat. HORACE.

“Why do you laugh? Change but the name
 G 3 and

Q U ——— Q U

and the story is told of yourself."—We smile as the satyrists justly observes at follies related under feigned names, when we should *smart* if they were linked with our own.

Quid Romæ faciam? Mentiri nescio.

Lat. JUVENAL.

"What should I do at Rome? I cannot lie."
What should he do at court, who cannot cringe and flatter.

Quid sit futurum cras fuge quærere. Lat. HORACE.

"Avoid all enquiry with respect to what may happen to-morrow."—Look not so anxiously into the future as to preclude all present enjoyment.

Quid sit pulchrum, quid utile, quid non. Lat. HOR.

"What is becoming, what is useful, and what the contrary."—These are stated by the poet as the first aims of every moral enquiry.

Quid te exempta juvat spinis e pluribus una?

Lat. JUVENAL.

"What does it avail to you, if one thorn be removed out of many?"—How are you bettered by the removal of a single grievance, if the general pressure is suffered to continue?

Quid terras aliocalente—sole mutamus. Lat. HORACE.

"Why do we change for soils warmed only by another sun?"—i. e. for different climates? Of what use is the change of residence when the mind bears with it its own disease?

Quid violentius aure tyranni. Lat. JUVENAL.—

"What can be more violent than the ear of a tyrant?"—What more dangerous than the confidence of a despot?

Qui non vetat peccare cum possit jubet. Lat. SENE-

CA.—"He orders the commission of a crime, who does not forbid it, when it is in his power."

Q U ——— Q U

Qui non vult fieri desidiosus amet. Lat. OVID.

“ Let him who does not wish to be indolent fall in love.”—That busy passion will call all his faculties into exercise.

Qui prête a l'ami perd au double. Fr. Prov.—“ He who lends his money to a friend, is sure to lose both.”

Qui se sent galeux se gale. Fr. Prov.—“ He who feels himself scabby, let him scratch.”—Let him who feels the allusion resent it.

——— *Quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam*

Præmia si tollas.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“ For who will embrace even virtue itself, if you take away its rewards.”—What man is wholly disinterested even in the best pursuit?

Quis expedit psittaco suum xaiçes. Lat. PERSIUS.

“ Who taught that parrot his how d'ye do.”
Who instructed that pedant to quote so largely from other languages.

Quis fallere possit amantem? Lat. VIRGIL.—

“ Who can deceive a lover?”—What can escape a lover's jealousy and penetration?

Quisque suos patimur manes. Lat. VIRGIL.—

“ Each man is liable to his peculiar destiny.”

Qui tam. Law Lat.—An action in the nature of an information on a penal statute.

Qui terret plus ipse timet. Lat. CLAUDIAN.—

“ He who awes others, is more in fear himself.”—The despot keeps others in dread of his tyranny, whilst he is himself a prey to his own alarms.

Qui timide rogat, docet negare. Lat. SENECA.—

“ He who asks fearfully, teaches the denial.”
The claimant who has the greater share of confidence is the most likely to succeed.

Q U ——— Q U

Qui vive. Fr.—“Who goes there.”—He is on the *qui vive*—on the alert.

Qui uti scit ei bona. Lat.—That man should be possessed of wealth, who knows its proper use. The motto of Lord BERWICK.

Quoad hoc. Lat.—“As far as this.”—He is right *quoad hoc*, as to this stage of the business or point of the argument.

Quo animo? Lat.—“With what mind?”—The *quo animo*—the spirit and intention under which any act was performed.

Quod male fers, assuesce, feres bene. Lat. OVID.
“Accustom yourself to that which you bear ill, and you will bear it well.”—Patience and resignation will lighten every difficulty.

Quod non potest vult posse qui nimium potest. Lat. SENECA.—“He who is too powerful is still aiming at that degree of power which is unattainable.”—It is in the nature of despotism to be insatiable.

Quod petis hic est—est Ulubris. Lat.—“What you seek is here—it is at *Ulubri*.”—You look for happiness in change of place, when in fact it is every where within your reach, were your search but properly directed.

Quod quisque vitet nunquam homini satis
Cautum est in horas. Lat. HORACE.

“Man is never sufficiently aware of the dangers which hourly await him.”—The perils which environ humanity are so numerous, that we should never relax in our caution.

Quod ratio nequeat sæpe sanavit mora. Lat. SENECA.
“That which reason could not avoid, has often been cured by delay.”—To forbear and wait for events is sometimes all that is left to the most consummate prudence.

Quo

Q U ——— Q U

Quo fata trahunt retrahuntque sequamur. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Let us follow the fates wherever they may lead or divert our steps.”—Let us submit ourselves implicitly to Providence.

Quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti. Lat. HORACE.—“Of what use is fortune, if I am not permitted to use it.”—Of what value is wealth if its enjoyment be restricted?

Quoniam diu vixisse denegatur, aliquid faciamus quo possimus ostendere nos vixisse. Lat.—“As length of life is denied to us, we should at least do something to shew that we have lived.”

Quorum. Lat.—“Of whom,” one of the *quorum*. This description of a justice of peace is taken from the words of his *dedimus*.—“*Quorum unum.*”—“One of whom,” I have appointed N. S. Esq. to be.

Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem Testa diu. Lat. HORACE.

“The cask will not retain the flavour of that with which it was first filled.”—The prejudices imbibed from early education, will last through a long life.

Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo? Lat. HORACE.—“In what knot shall I hold this *Proteus* who so often changes his countenance?” How shall I confine to a specific point the man who so often shifts his ground of argument?

Quot capitum vivunt totidem studiorum Millia. Lat.

“The number of different pursuits and passions is in proportion to the number of men who live.”—Each man has his own prevailing passion, which differs in some respect from that of his neighbour.

Quot homines tot sententiæ. Latin Proverb.—So many men, so many different opinions.—An allusion

Q U ——— R E

allusion to the continued diversity of taste and opinions.

Quo warranto. Law Lat.—“ By what warrant.”
A writ lying against the person who has usurped any franchise against the king.

R.

Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno. Lat. OVID.—“ A rare bird on the earth and very like a black swan.”—Something singular or wonderful.—An *unique*, a prodigy.

Rara temporum felicitate, ubi sentire quæ velis, & quæ sentias dicere licet.

Lat. TACITUS.

“ Such being the happiness of the times, that you may think as you wished, and speak as you thought.”—This strong description, so seldom realized, is given by the historian of the reigns of *Trajan* and *Aurelius*.

Rari nantes in gurgite vasto. Lat. VIRGIL.—“ Swimming dispersedly in the vast deep.”—This was originally used in speaking of seamen escaping from a wreck. It is now applied to a literary performance where a few good thoughts are nearly lost in an ocean of no-meanings.

Ratio justificæ. Lat.—“ The reason which justifies.”

Ratio suaseria. Lat.—The reason which persuades. These two phrases are used to distinguish when a speaker is impelled by a different motive from that by which he means to influence his auditory;—when he secretly *justifies* his measures on one ground, and wishes to *persuade* his hearers on another.

Rectus in curia. Lat.—“ Upright in the court.”
A man

R E ——— R E

A man coming into a court of justice as the phrase is "with clean hands."

Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique. Lat. HORACE.—"He knows how to assign what is proper and becoming to each person."—As a dramatic poet, he gives to every personage its apposite and characteristic expression.

Redire cum perit nescit pudor. Lat. SENECA.—"When modesty is once extinguished it knows not a return."—The ingenuous sense of shame when once lost can never be restored.

Re infectâ. Lat.—"The affair not having been done."—He returned *re infectâ*—without accomplishing his purpose.

Rem quocunque modo rem. Lat. HORACE.—"A fortune, by any means a fortune."—Obtain 'says a corrupt man,' a fortune by honest means if you can—if not obtain by *any* means a fortune.

Res angusta domi. Lat. HORACE.—"Narrow'd circumstances at home."—He was impelled by the *res angusta domi*,—by the severe pressure of poverty.

Res est sacra miser. Lat.—"The person of affliction is sacred."—There is an hallowed respect due to the wretched, which should protect them from further insult or depression.

Res est solliciti plena timoris amor. Lat. OVID.—"Love is the perpetual source of fears and anxieties."

Respice finem. Lat.—"Look to the end."—Before you enter on an affair, let the consequences be well considered.

Retraxit. Law Lat.—"He has recalled or revoked."—A term in law when the plaintiff or demandant says that he will proceed no further.

Res

R E ——— R I

Res publica. Lat.—“The common weal.”—The general interest.

Revenons a nos moutons. Fr. Phrase.—“Let us return to our sheep.”—A French lawyer pleading the cause of a client who had lost some sheep, talked of every thing but the matter in question, when his unfortunate client recalled him by the above exclamation. It is used in conversation to check any impertinent wandering from the argument.

Rex datur propter regnum, non regnum propter regem. Potentia non est nisi ad bonum. Lat,
“A king is given to serve the kingdom, not the kingdom to serve the king.”—Power is never conferred but for the purpose of general advantage.

———*Ridentem dicere verum*

Quid vetat?

Lat. HORACE.

“What forbids a man when laughing to speak the truth?”—Why may not wholesome truths be conveyed under the garb of pleasantry?

Ridetur chorda qui semper oberrat eadem. Lat. HORACE.—That person makes himself ridiculous who is ever harping on the same string. Nothing is more disgusting than sameness in conversation.

———*Ridiculum acri*

Fortius ac melius plerumque secat res.

Lat. HORACE.

“Ridicule is frequently employed with more power and success than severity.”—Playful satire may sometimes reform, where serious indignation would be of no avail.

Rien est beau que le vrai,

Le vrai seul est aimable.

Fr. BOILEAU.

“Nothing is beautiful but truth, and truth alone is lovely.”

R I ——— S A

Rira bien, qui rira le dernier. Fr. Prov.—“ He laughs successfully who laughs the last.”—Nothing is more ridiculous than when the anticipation of triumph is mocked by a defeat.

Risum teneatis amici. Lat. HORACE.—“ Can even friends abstain from laughter?”—Is not the thing so ridiculous, that even partiality must smile?

Rixator de lanâ caprina. Lat.—“ One who will quarrel about goat’s wool.”—A person so captious that he will dispute on every thing however absurd or trifling.

Rudis indigestaque moles. Lat. OVID.—“ A rude and unarranged mass.”—A chaos of undigested matter.

Ruse contre ruse. Fr. Phrase.—“ Trick against trick.”—Diamond cut diamond.

Ruse de guerre. Fr. Phrase.—“ A trick of war.”
A stratagem.

Rus in urbe. Lat.—“ The country in town.”—describing a situation which partakes of the advantages of both.

—*Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis,*

Labitur & labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

Lat. HORACE.

“ The peasant sits waiting on the bank, until the river shall have passed away, but still the stream flows on and will continue to flow for ever.”—This is used to mark the disappointed ignorance of those who are of opinion that the same causes will not continue to produce the same effects.

S.

Sa boule est demeurée. Fr. Phrase.—“ His bowl has stopt short of the jack.”—He has failed of his object.

Sapius

Sæpius ventis agitur ingens

Pinus & celsæ graviore casu

Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos

Fulgura montes.

Lat. HORACE.

“The lofty pine is ofteneft agitated by the winds—high towers rush to the earth with an heavier fall—and the lightning most frequently strikes the highest mountains.”—The proud and the exalted are more liable to the strokes of adversity than the lowly and the humble.

Sæviti amor ferri, & scelerata insania belli. Lat.

LUCAN.—“The passions are in arms and nothing is heard of but the mad wickedness of war.”—This is a good description of that species of frenzy, which is too frequently the sole cause of national hostility.

Sang froid. Fr.—“Cold blood.”—Indifference, apathy.

Sapientem pascere barbam. Lat. HORACE.—“To nurse a wise beard.”—To assume the outward indications of wisdom.

Sapientia prima est, stultitia caruisse. Lat. HORACE.—“The first step to wisdom is, to be exempt from folly.”—No man can be called wise who makes occasional lapses in point of prudence.

Sauve qui peut. Fr.—“Save himself who can.”—The phrase of flight, when a French army is routed.

Scan. Mag. Scandalum Magnatum. Law Lat.—“The scandal of the Peerage.”—The name given to a statute of Richard II. by which punishment is to be inflicted for any scandal or wrong offered to, or uttered against a noble personage.

Scelere velandum est scelus. Lat. SENECA.—“One wickedness is to be concealed by another.”—
The

S C ——— S E

The guilt of one crime is too frequently disguised by the perpetration of a second.

Scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum

Facti crimen habet.

Lat. JUVENAL.

"He who meditates the commission of a crime has all the guilt of the deed."—The intention in certain cases is as guilty as the act itself.

Scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum

Tempore in duro est inspicenda fides. Lat. OVID.

"As the yellow gold is tried in the fire, so the faith of friendship can only be known in the season of adversity."

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus. Lat.

VIRGIL.—The uncertain multitude is divided by opposite opinions."—The populace incapable of judging for themselves, and generally taking their opinions from others, are seldom to be found in a state of unanimity.

Scire facias. Law Lat.—"Cause it to be known."

The name given to a judicial writ, ordering the defendant to shew cause why the execution should not be made out of a judgment which has passed.

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter. Lat.

PERSIUS.—"Your own knowledge is as nothing, unless others know you to possess that knowledge."—The chief value of acquired knowledge with many, is to impress others with a sense of their acquirements.

Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim. Lat. HO-

RACE.—"We, both learned and unlearned, are in the habit of writing poetry."—Other pursuits are supposed to require some previous study, but most men suppose themselves as it were instinctively qualified to become poets as well as politicians.

Secun-

S E ——— S E

Secundum formam statuti. Law Lat.—“According to the form of the statute.”

Sed nunc amitto quæramus seria ludo. Lat. HORACE.—“But now leaving sportiveness aside, let us look to more serious matter.” Putting wit and raillery out of the question, let us come to facts and arguments.

Sed nunc non erat his locus. Lat. HORACE.—“But there was at this time no place for these matters.”—The observations were sufficiently well in themselves, but they were extraneous and inapplicable to the subject.

*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*

Lat. HORACE.

“The facts, which are merely told, produce a cold impression compared with that of those which are presented to the eye.”—This is a lesson to the tragic poet, who should rather place his reliance on vivid action than on cold narration. In common life we are indifferent hearers of acts, which had we been eye-witnesses would have excited our lively indignation.

Semper avarus eget. Lat.—“The miser is ever in want.”

Semper inops quicumque cupit. Lat. CLAUDIAN.—“The man who desires more is ever poor.”—The avaricious who are continually extending their wishes are poor, even in the midst of affluence.

Semper nocet differre paratis. Lat. LUCAN.—“Delay is always injurious to those who are prepared.”—When you are ready, you should leave to your adversary no further time for preparation.

Sem-

S E———S I

Semper paratus. Lat.—“Always ready.”

Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere. Prov. Ital.—
“Misfortune does not always come to injure.”
That which we take for an infliction sometimes comes as a blessing.

Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis. Lat. VIR-
GIL.—“He follows his father, but not with
equal paces.”—He follows his predecessor, but
with an inferior share of vigour, or ability.

Seriatim. Lat.—“In order.”—According to place
or seniority.

Serpentes avibus gementur lyribus agni. Lat. VIR-
GIL.—“Let serpents couple with birds, and
lambs with tygers.”—Let things the most dis-
consonant agree, ere this harsh union be com-
pleted.

Servetur ad imum

Qualis ab incæpto processerit & sibi constet.

Lat. HORACE.

“Let the character be preserved to the last as it
set out from the beginning, and be consistent
with itself.”—Let not your conduct, or that of
the character which you pourtray, be disgraced
by inconsistency.

Serviet eternum, qui parvo nescitur uti. Lat. HO-
RACE.—“He must be a perpetual slave who
knows not how to live upon a little.”—Prodi-
gality in the first instance, is the natural parent
of adulation and servility in the second.

Sic itur ad astra. Lat.—“Thus men ascend to the
skies.”—Such is the way to immortality.

Sic quisque pavendo

Dat vires famæ, nulloque auctore malorum

Quæ finxere timere.

Lat. LUCAN.

“Thus each person by his fears, gives wings
to rumour, and without any real source of
apprehension, men fear what they themselves

H

have

have feigned.”—The popular apprehension too often makes the mischief which it fears.

Sic transit gloria mundi. Lat.—“ Thus passes away the glory of this world.”—Such are the transitions and fluctuations of worldly splendor, and of human happiness.

Sic volo, sic jubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas. Lat.—“ Thus I wish and order; my will stands in the place of reason.”—This characteristic language is generally put into the mouth of a despot.

Si judicas cognosce, si regnas jube. Lat. SENECA.—“ If you judge, enquire; if you reign, command.”—If your office be judicial, inform yourself; if ministerial, decide at once without enquiry.

Silent leges inter arma. Lat.—“ The laws are silent in the midst of arms.”—The shock of hostilities is too violent to permit of calm or equitable discussion.

Simplex munditiis. Lat. HORACE.—“ Simple in neatness.”—Recommended by propriety of dress, but unincumbered with superfluous ornament.

Sine die. Lat.—“ Without a day.”—The business was deferred *sine die*—no day was named for its reconsideration.

Singula de nobis anni præduntur euntes. Lat. HORACE.—“ Each passing year robs us of a share of what we possessed.”—Talents, beauty, and health, the most valuable possessions of human nature, all fall a prey to the ravages of time.

Si parva licet componere magnis. Lat. VIRGIL.—“ If great things may be compared with small.” If I may be permitted to use such a comparison.

———*Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti, si non his utere mecum.*

Lat. HORACE.

“ If you know of any thing more proper than these

these (precepts,) be so candid as to communicate your knowledge—if not, make use of what I have furnished.”—Thus poetically translated:

———If a better system’s thine,
Impart it freely, or make use of mine.

Sit mihi fas audita loqui. Lat.—“Let me have permission to state what I have heard.”

Sit tibi terra levis. Lat.—“Light lie the earth upon thy grave.”—This was the wish of the Romans to a departed friend, from an idea that the clay which covered the guilty dead, was heavy, painful, and oppressive.

———*Si vis me flere dolendum est*

Primum tibi ipsi.

Lat. HORACE.

“If you wish me to weep, you must feel first yourself.”—This was the precept of the satyrist to the tragic poet. It is equally applicable to the actor in tragedy.

———*Si volet usus*

Quem penes arbitrium est & jus & norma loquendi.

Lat. HORACE.

“If usage so wills it, within whose power is the rule and law of speech.”—The use and pronunciation of particular words and expressions, must be governed by the fashion of the day.

Sola nobilitas virtus. Lat.—“Virtue alone is true nobility.”

Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris. Lat. VIRGIL.

“It is a comfort to the wretched to have partners in their sorrow.”—The sense of sympathy tends to diminish the particular suffering of the individual.

Solvuntur tabulæ. Lat.—“The bills are dismissed.”

The defendant is acquitted.

Soyez ferme. Fr.—“Be firm.”—Persevere. The motto of the Irish Earl of CARRICK.

Speclatum admissi rifum teneatis amici. Lat. HORACE.—“Can even the friends who are admitted to see (the picture) refrain from laughter.”—Must not the muscles even of partiality, give way at an exhibition so ridiculous.

Speitemur agendo. Lat.—Let us be tried by our actions.”—Let us be examined by our conduct.
The motto of Earl BEAULIEU.

Spem pretio non emo. Lat. TERENCE.—“I do not give prompt payment for hope.”—I do not annex any value to idle expectations.

*Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem bene preparatum
Pectus.*

Lat. HORACE.

“The breast which is well prepared, hopes every thing in adversity, and fears every thing in prosperity.”—The philosophic mind can buoy up distress by hope, and curb the insolence of success, by reflecting on its instability.

Sperne voluptates—nocet empti dolore voluptas. Lat. HORACE.—“Despise all vain enjoyment—it is injurious when purchased at the price of pain.” The pursuit of pleasure to excess, not only takes away the faculty of enjoyment, but leaves a permanent sting behind.

Stans pede in uno. HORACE.—“Standing upon one leg.”—A work composed *stans pede in uno*—with no more than an ordinary degree of exertion.

Stat magni nominis umbra. Lat. LUCAN.—“He stands the shadow of a mighty name.”—He exhibits only a faint shadow of his former greatness.

Stat pro ratione voluntas. Lat.—“My will stands in the place of reason.”—Applied to a despot who ordains that his caprices should be obeyed as law.

Stat

*Stat sua cuique dies ; breve & irreparabile tempus,
 Omnibus est vitæ, sed famam extendere factis
 Hoc virtutis opus.*

Lat. VIRGIL.

“Every man has his brief portion of life, and of time, which cannot be recalled; but it belongs to virtue (or valour) alone to extend our fame by our deeds.”—Superior genius or virtue can overleap the brief span of human life, and consecrate the name of their possessor to immortality.

Status quo. Lat.—“The state in which,” or *status quo ante bellum*.—The state in which both parties were before the war. This is used in speaking of belligerent powers when they agree, as a preliminary to peace, to restore their conquests, to return to that condition in which the parties respectively stood before the commencement of hostilities.

Stava bene, mai per stare migliore sto qui. Italian.—

“I was well, but by endeavouring to be better I am here.”—The epitaph on an hypochondriac, who, though well in health, was not easy until he had quacked himself into his grave. Used to mark the discontent of those who are dissatisfied when in an eligible situation.

*Stemmata quid faciunt, quid prodest Pontice longo
 Sanguine censer.*

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Of what avail are pedigrees, or to derive one’s blood from a long train of lofty ancestors?”—Without virtue or genius what are the boasted advantages of high birth?

Stimulos dedit æmula virtus. Lat. LUCAN.—“He was spurred on by rival valour.”—An honorable emulation is the best incentive to acts of greatness.

Stultorum incurata malus pudor ulcera celat. Lat. HORACE.—“The false shame of fools makes them hide their uncured sores.”—It is the

height of folly to conceal our faults from those from whom we may derive amendment.

Stultum est timere quod vitare non potes. Lat. Prov.

"It is idle to dread that which you cannot avoid."—In such a case, instead of giving way to fear we should summon all our fortitude.

Sua cuique voluptas. Lat. Proverb.—Each man has his own pleasure.—Every person has a taste for some particular enjoyment.

Suave est ex magno tollere acervo. Lat. HORACE.

"It is pleasant to take from a great heap."—

The poet speaks sarcastically of a miser, whose perverse delight it is to take from a large hoard the little which he dares to use.

Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis

E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem.

Lat. LUCRETIVS.

"It is pleasant when the sea runs high to view from land the great distress of another."—It is not uncommon for men to enjoy the distresses of others, when they can indulge the sense of their own security.

Sub hoc signo vinces. Lat.—"Under this sign thou shalt conquer."—Alluding to the cross which appeared in the air, as the signal of victory to CONSTANTINE.

Sub pænâ. Law Lat.—"Under a penalty."—The name given to a writ for the summoning of witnesses.

Suggestio falsi. Lat.—"The suggestion of a falsehood."—This and the *suppressio veri*, or "suppression of the truth," are the strongest charges which can be made against a public orator or writer.

Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam.

Lat. CORN. NEPOS.

"His own morals (or manners) shape the fortune

S U ——— T A

tune of every man."—Thus the English proverb, "manners make the man."

Sui generis. Lat.—"Of its own kind."—Not to be classed according to any ordinary description.

Sumite materiam vestris qui scribites æquam

Vivibus.

Lat. HORACE.

"Let those who write fix on a subject to which force is equal."—Every author should look to his mental vigour, and consider whether it be equal to the task which he is about to undertake.

Summum bonum. Lat.—"The chiefest good."—The object of attainment most desirable, which some of the ancient philosophers stated to be pleasure, and others virtue.

Summum jus, summa injuria. Lat.—"Strictness of law is sometimes of the greatest injustice."—A too rigorous interpretation of the law is not infrequently productive of the greatest injustice.

Superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. Lat. VIRGIL.
"Every misfortune is to be subdued by patience."

Supersedeas. Law Lat.—"You may remove or set aside."—A writ to stay proceedings.

Suppressio veri. Lat.—See *suggestio falsi*.

Suum cuique. Lat.—"Let each man have his own."
Let the laws of property be strictly observed.

T,

Tabula rasa. Lat.—"A shaved or smoothed tablet."—His mind is a *tabula rasa*—it is a mere blank. The idea is taken from the waxed tablets of the ancients on which they made their *memoranda* with a sharp instrument called

H 4

a *stylum*,

T A ——— T I

a *stylum*, with the other flatted end of which they afterwards erased what they had written.

Tacent satis laudant. Lat. TERENCE.—“ Their silence is sufficient praise.”—It is ample proof of worth when the censorious have nothing to alledge.

Tam deest avaro quod habet quam quod non habet. Lat. Proverb.—“ The miser is as much in want of that which he has, as of that which he has not!”

Tant mieux. Fr.—“ So much the better.”

Tant pis. Fr.—“ So much the worse.”

Tantæ ne animis cœlestibus iræ? Lat. VIRGIL.—“ Can heavenly minds such anger entertain?” Is it possible for exalted minds to descend to such low resentments?

Tel maitre, tel valet. Fr. Prov.—“ Like master like man.”

Tempora mutantur & nos mutamur in illis. Lat. HORACE.—“ The times are perpetually changing and we change with the times.”—There is nothing fixed or stable either in situations or opinions.

Tempus edax rerum. Lat. HORACE.—“ Time that devours all things.”

Tempus omnia revelat. Lat.—“ Time reveals all things.” Few things these two proverbs say escape the disclosure of time, and nothing its ravages.

Teres atque rotundus. Lat. HORACE.—“ A man smooth and rounded in himself.”—One whose conduct like a polished globe can surmount every difficulty and defy every asperity.

Timeo Danaos & dona ferentes. Lat. VIRGIL.—“ I fear the Greeks even when they offer presents.”

T I ——— T O

sents."—I am on my guard against an enemy even when he proffers kindness.

Timidus se vocat cautum parcum sordidus. Lat. Proverb.—“The cowardly man says that he is cautious, the miser that he is sparing.”—We have each an excuse or palliation for our respective faults.

Tirer le diable par la queue. Fr. Proverb.—“To pull the devil by the tail.”—To be put to one’s shifts for a livelihood.

To καλον. Gr. *To kalon.*—The *summum bonum*—the supreme good.

Tolle jocos—non est jocus esse malignum. Lat.—“Away with such jests—there is no jest in being malignant.”—This is properly applied to that sarcastic merriment which wounds the peace or feelings of the individual for the purpose of giving entertainment to the many.

Tolle moras—semper nocuit differre parates. Lat. LUCAN.—“Away with all delays—it is even injurious to postpone when you are in readiness.”—The application is particular to war. When you are ready you should allow the enemy no time for preparation.

Tolluntur in altum

Ut lapsu graviore ruant. Lat. CLAUDIAN.
“They are raised to such a height that they may tumble with an heavier fall.”—Some men seem to have been raised to the summit of their ambition only to aggravate the subsequent reverses which Providence has doomed them to experience.

Toto cælo. Lat.—“By the whole heavens.”—The men differ *toto cælo*—their dispositions are as opposite as the two poles.

Tous frais faits. Fr.—“All expences paid.”

Toujours prêt. Fr.—“Always ready.”

Trahit

T R ——— U B

Trahit sua quemque voluptas. Lat. VIRG.—“Each man is led by his own peculiar taste or pleasure.”—A remark on the ever-prevailing diversity of tastes and passions.

Tros, Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur. Lat. “The Trojan and the Tyrian shall be treated by me without distinction.”—I profess no attachment to either of the contending parties, and shall of course speak of them with impartiality.

Truditur dies die. Lat. HORACE.—“One day is pressed onward by another.”—The progress of time, however neglected by man, is silent, but irresistible.

Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito. Lat. VIRGIL.—“Do not yield to misfortunes but meet them on the contrary with fortitude.”—You can only subdue adversity by bearing up against it.

Tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet. Lat. HORACE.—“Your affairs are at stake when the next house is on fire.”—We should remember that the calamity which afflicts our neighbour most seriously threatens ourselves.

Turpe est laudari ab illaudatis. Lat.—It is degrading to be commended by those who are not themselves worthy of praise.

Tussis pro crepitu. Lat.—A cough which is feigned to disguise a f——t. A miserable pretext to cover a foul design.

U.

Ubi reddunt ova columbæ. Lat. JUV.—“Where the pigeons lay their eggs.”—This at Rome was in the interstices under the roofs of houses, in the
the

U B———U N

the garrets of which then, as now, poets had that honorable residence, which by some is called, "the first floor down the chimney," and by others "the roost of eminence."

Ubi lapsus—quid feci. Lat.—"Whither am I fallen, what have I done."—The motto of Lord COURTNEY.

*Ubi plura nitent in carmine non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura.*

Lat. HORACE.

"Where there are many beauties in a work I shall not cavil at a few faults, proceeding either from negligence, or from the imperfection of our nature."—In a great work of general merit candor requires that we should excuse any partial defect.

Ubi supra. Lat.—"Where above mentioned."—A reference to a preceding quotation.

Ultima ratio regum. Lat.—"The last reasoning of kings."—An appeal to violence and hostility. This inscription, if we rightly recollect, was ordered to be graven by Louis XIV. on his cannon.

Ult. ultimus. Lat.—"The last."

—*Ultima semper*

*Expectanda dies est homini, est dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo suprema funera debet.*

Lat. OVID.

"Man should ever look to his last day, and no man should be accounted happy before his decease, or until his funeral rites are performed." Such is the instability of human affairs that no man should be rated as fortunate, until death has precluded any further possibility of change.

Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem. Lat.—

"The only hope for the conquered is to expect
no

U N———U N

no safety."—The despair of the vanquished sometimes brings about a relief not to be effected by any other means.

Unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis

Cum facias pejora senex. Lat. JUVENAL.

"When do you derive the power and privilege of a parent, when you though an old man fall into greater errors."—How can you presume to chide your juniors, when you though advanced in years set the vicious example."

Unde habeas quærit nemo, sed oportet habere. Lat.

JUVENAL.—"No man enquires how you have got your wealth but it is necessary to possess it."—All men pay respect to riches without enquiring very scrupulously into the means by which they have been obtained.

Unguis in ulcere. Lat. CICERO.—"A nail in the wound."—This strong phrase was applied by the orator to the conspirator *Clodian*.—"Your country," he would have said in a periphrase, "has received a dangerous wound, into which you vulture-like infix your talons for the purpose of irritating and keeping it open."

Uni quippe vacat, studiis odiisque carenti

Humanum lugere genus. Lat. LUCAN.

"There is only one man, who being equally free from attachments and resentments is at leisure to weep for the miseries of the human race."—This praise, which the poet has given to *Cato*, applies to the disinterested patriot who sighs only for the sufferings of his country.

Uni æquus virtuti atque ejus amicis. Lat.—"Friendly to virtue alone, and to the friends of virtue."

Un sot à triple etage. Fr.—"A fool of the third story."—An egregious blockhead.

Unus

U N ——— U T

—*Unus utrique error*

Sed variis illudit partibus.

Lat. HORACE.

“The same error belongs to each, but it mocks them in different ways.”—Several men may engage in a pursuit of the same folly—yet each travel by a different road.

Urit enim fulgore suo qui prægravat artes

Infra se positas—extinctus amabitur idem.

Lat. HORACE.

“He is consumed by his own brightness who depresses the arts beneath him—yet he after his decease shall be admired.”—The man of exalted genius, throws by the splendor of his talents all inferior merits into shade. He is exposed therefore to all the shafts of cotemporary jealousy. His death alone can deprive envy of her sting; then those who were most forward to detract, will be the first to do justice to his merits.

Ut ameris, amabilis esto. Lat. OVID.—“That you may be beloved, be deserving of love.”—To merit regard is the surest mode of obtaining it.

Uti possidetis. Lat.—“As you possess.”—A diplomatic phrase used when two sovereigns after sacrificing a number of human lives, &c. chuse to make peace, “each retaining the possessions which they have acquired.”—Its opposite is the *status quo*, when both parties re-enter into the condition in which they stood before the war.

Ut pictura poësis erit. Lat. HORACE.—“It will ever be in poetry as in painting.”—There must always be an affinity between those sister arts.

Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis.

Lat. HORACE.

“That fortune may quit the proud, and return to the wretch.”—That something like the

U T ——— V E

the natural equality of condition may be restored.

Utrum horum mavis accipe. Lat.—“Take whichever of those you prefer.”—A conclusion generally made in argument after having offered a choice of difficulties.

V.

Vade mecum. Lat.—“Go with me.”—A young man’s *vade mecum*, that which should be his constant companion.

Valeat quantum valere potest. Lat.—“Let it prevail as far as it may.”—Let the argument pass for as much as it is worth.

Valeat res ludicra. Lat. HOR.—“Farewell to the ridiculous.”—Let us leave off all foolery.

Valet ima summis mutare & insignem attenuat Deus, obscura promens. Lat. HORACE.
“The Deity can change the lowest into the highest—can extinguish the proud and bring forward the humble.”—Every sublunary change is previously marked out by the finger of Providence.

Varium & mutabile semper Fœmina. Lat. VIRGIL.
“A woman is always changeable and capricious.”—The opinions of that sex are ever fluctuating.

Velle suum cuique nec voto vivitur uno. Lat. PERSIUS.—“Each man has his own wish, the inclinations of all cannot be the same.”—Taste and opinion must differ in men and in nations.

Vendentem thus & odores. Lat. HORACE.—“Selling frankincense and perfumes,” applied to such pamphlets as are destined to wrap up groceries, line trunks, &c.

Vendidit

V E ——— V E

Vendidit hic auro patriam. Lat.—“ He sold his country for gold.”—He is nothing less than a venal traitor.

Venenum in auro bibitur. Lat. SENECA.—“ Poison is generally drunk out of gold.”—Those who use less costly utensils are not so liable to such murderous attempts.

Venienti occurrere morbo. Lat. HOR.—“ Meet the approaching disease.”—Do not let the malady strike root, but seek the proper advice and remedy on its first approaches.

Venire facias. Law Lat.—“ You may cause or order to come.”—The judicial writ by which the sheriff is empowered to summon a jury.

Ventis secundis. Lat.—“ With prosperous winds.”
With uniform success.

Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles. Fr. Prov.—“ A starved belly has no ears.”—An hungry audience are not to be satisfied by mere argument.

Verba animi proferre & vitam impendere vero.
Lat. JUVENAL.

“ To speak the words of the mind, and to stake one's life for the truth.”—To speak with honest frankness, and to prefer liberty to life. An admirable summary of the duties of a good citizen.

——*Verbum verbo reddere fidus.*

Interpres.

Lat. HORACE.

“ As a faithful interpreter to translate word for word ;”—to give a translation strictly literal.

Versus. Lat.—“ Against.”

Versus inopes—rerum

Nugæque canoræ.

Lat. HORACE.

“ Verses devoid of substance, melodious trifles.”

Or, as a modern poet has it,

“ Your filmy gauzy, gossamery, lines.”

Verum

Verum opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum. Lat.

HORACE.—“ But in a long work it is allowable that sleep may creep.”—A degree of negligence is pardonable in a long work, which in a brief production would be highly reprehensible.

Vetustas pro lege semper habetur. Law maxim.—

“ Ancient custom is always held as a law.”—Where there is no positive law, the custom, if from time immemorial, may be pleaded.

Vice versa. Lat.—“ The terms being exchanged.”

Thus—the generous should be rich, and *vice versa*, the rich should be generous.

Vicinus urit Ucalegon. Lat. VIRGIL.—“ Your

neighbour Ucalegon's house is on fire.”—The danger is approaching to you so nearly as to demand your utmost exertion.

Victrix causa Diis placuit sed victa Catoni. Lat.

LUCAN.—“ The victorious cause was adopted by the Gods, that of the vanquished by *Cato*.”

“ The Gods and *Cato* did in this divide,

“ They chose the conqu'ring, he the conquer'd side.”

This extravagant flight of the poet is sometimes applied to a man who having wrestled, though unsuccessfully, against superior powers, has derived glory even from defeat.

Vi et armis. Lat.—“ By force and arms.”—By a force not sanctioned by law. By main force.

Vigilantibus non dormientibus servat lex. Law

Maxim.—“ The law regards those only who watch, and not those who sleep.”—The law is only for the protection of those who take due care of their property. It notices not those who may suffer from their own neglect.

Vincit omnia veritas. Lat.—“ Truth conquers all things.”—It must ultimately prevail over every cavil, and every objection.

Vir

——— *Vir bonus est quis*

Qui consulta patrum qui leges juraque servat.

Lat. JUVENAL.

“Who is a good man? He who respects the decrees of the legislature, and bows to every positive law, and every moral obligation.”

Viri infelicis procul amici. Lat. SENECA.—“Friends are always distant from a man who is unfortunate.”—Misfortune occasions a shyness even amongst friends the most professed.

Virtus est medium vitiorum & utrinque reductum. Lat. HORACE.—“Virtue is the middle between two vices, and is entrenched against either extreme.”—Thus generosity is the middle virtue, the extremes of which are avarice and prodigality.

Virtus in actione consistit. Lat.—“Virtue consists in action.”—It does not rest on cold theory, but on positive exertion.

Virtus laudatur & alget. Lat. JUVENAL.—“Virtue is praised and freezes.”—Every virtuous effort is viewed with cold admiration, and met only with sullen neglect.

Virtus vincit invidiam. Lat.—“Virtue overcomes envy.”—However co-temporary jealousy may prevail, the virtuous man is in the end sure of his reward.

Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua. Lat.—“Force not directed by wisdom, falls by its own weight.” The popular will, if mis-directed, must ever fail of its purpose.

Vitæ summa brevis, spem vetat inchoare longam. Lat. HORACE.—“The short span of our lives forbids us to encourage a lengthened hope.”—Such is the brief term of our existence, that he who looks to remote prospects is generally disappointed.

V I ——— V O

Vitam impendere vero. Lat.—“To stake one’s life for the truth.”—Stated as the best character of a good citizen.

Viva voce. Lat.—“By the living voice.”—By oral testimony as opposed to written evidence.

Vive la bagatelle. Fr.—“Success to trifling.”

Vive vale—si quid novisti rectius istis

Candidus imperti ; si non his utere mecum.

Lat. HORACE.

“Farewell and be happy—if you know of any precepts better than these, be so kind as to communicate them ; if not, partake of these with me.”

———“If a better system’s thine,

“Impart it freely or make use of mine.”

Vivida vis animi. Lat.—“The strong force of the mind.”—The lively *impetus* of genius.

Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta.

Jam sua.

Lat. VIRGIL.

“May those be happy, whose fortunes are already completed.”—Though struggling through life, I can see without envy those whose efforts have had a successful termination.

Vivitur exiguo melius—natura beatis

Omnibus esse dedit, si quis cognoverit uti.

Lat. CLAUDIAN.

“Men live best upon a little—nature has granted to all to be happy, if the use of her gifts were but known.”

Voila par lachever de peindre. Fr. Prov.—“But to finish his picture.”—To give the last and strongest feature of his character.

Voila une autre chose. French.—“There you see another thing.”—The circumstances of the two cases are wholly different.

Volenti non fit injuria. Lat. Law Maxim.—“An injury cannot be done to a willing person.”—

None

V O ——— Z O

None can complain of wrong in a proceeding when the measure has had their previous assent.

——— *Vous me fites seigneur*

En m'attaquant beaucoup d'honneur. French.

"You did me, sir, by attacking me, a great deal of honor."—The reproaches of such an adversary, I consider rather as a compliment than a disgrace.

Vous y perdrez vos pas. Fr.—"You will there lose your steps."—You will find that your labour and pains are thrown away.

Vox & præterea nihil. Lat.—"A voice and nothing more."—An empty, and unavailing sound. A fine speech without matter.

Z,

Ζωὴ καὶ Ψυχὴ. *Zoe kai psuche.* Gr.—"My life and soul."

THE END.

V C 10

There can be no question of wrong in the preceding
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